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GORBACHEV STATEMENT ON EXTENDING MORATORIUM

PM181551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

["Statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" — PRAVDA headline; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Good evening, Dear Comrades!

At my meeting with you today I would like to make a statement about one of the key problems of international politics.

A few days ago — on 6 August — the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, to which, as you know, the Soviet Union has adhered strictly for a year, expired.

What was the basis of this decision, what was it that dictated this decision, which was not easy, was extremely responsible and indeed, I would say, was hard for us to take?

In a nutshell, it was the realities of the nuclear-space age.

What do they consist of? How do we see them?

FIRST. Mountains of nuclear and all kinds of other weapons have been piled up, and yet the arms race is still not slackening its pace but accelerating; the danger has emerged of its transfer into space; and intensive militarization is in progress in the United States and throughout the NATO bloc. It is important to stress that the pace of development of military technology is so rapid that it is leaving people, states, and politicians less and less time to comprehend the real danger and is reducing the possibility for mankind to halt the slide toward the nuclear abyss. We cannot delay, otherwise such refined arms systems will emerge that it will be completely impossible to reach agreement on controlling [kontrol] them.

The situation is becoming increasingly intolerable. It is no longer enough to maintain existing treaties: Major practical steps are needed that can bar the way to militarism and turn the development of events in a better direction. The "balance of terror" is ceasing to be a deterrent factor. And not only because terror itself is a poor counselor that can prompt actions with unforeseeable consequences. That terror is a direct participant in the arms race: Intensifying mistrust and suspicion, it forms a vicious circle of growing tension. There are many examples of this.

It has become utterly clear to everyone now that the old notions about war as a means of achieving political aims have had their day. In the nuclear era these outdated dogmas feed a policy that could lead to universal conflagration.

SECOND. Our moratorium decision was based on the adherence of socialism as a social system to the cause of peace and a profound understanding of its responsibility for the destiny of civilization. As a socialist state and a nuclear power the Soviet Union considers it its lofty duty to do everything in its power to preserve a peaceful future for the planet.

Our desire to shift the course of international development onto the rails of detente accords with our philosophy and our socialist morality. But in the nuclear age saving the earth from atomic destruction is a task for all of mankind and the concern of all people.

THIRD. The modern world is complex, multifarious, and contradictory. And at the same time it is objectively becoming increasingly interdependent and integrated. This feature of the human community at the end of the 20th century is bound to be taken into account in foreign policy if it is realistically constructed. Otherwise there will be no normal international relations, and international relations will be doomed to proceed in a feverish way and lead ultimately to catastrophic confrontation.

Prenuclear thinking essentially lost its meaning on 6 August 1945. Today it is impossible to ensure one's own security without considering the security of other states and peoples. There can be no genuine security that is not identically equal and all-embracing. To think any other way means inhabiting a world of illusions, a world of self-deception.

The new kind of thinking that the modern world needs is incompatible with notions about its being some kind of patrimony and with attempts to "favor" others with one's patronage and with sermons about how they ought to behave and what path — socialist, capitalist, or other — they ought to choose. The Soviet Union considers that every people and every country has the right to dispose of its own fate and its own resources, to sovereignly determine its own social development, to defend its own security, and to participate in the organization of an all-embracing international security system.

The exacerbation of global problems is also characteristic of the present-day world. They cannot be solved without pooling the efforts of all states and people. The opening up of space and the ocean depths, ecology and epidemics, poverty and backwardness — all these are realities of the age requiring international attention, international responsibility, and international cooperation. Thus many new world processes are linked together in a tight knot. Here is where disarmament could play a tremendous role by releasing a considerable portion of resources and intellectual and technical potential for creative needs.

Our foreign policy is inspired by the fact that there is a conviction becoming increasingly firmly established throughout the world in the mind of people and political and social forces of the most diverse leanings and philosophy — the conviction that the very existence of the human species is now at stake and that the time for resolute and responsible action has come. It demands the utmost mobilization of reason and commonsense.

Two tragedies bound up with the technology of the nuclear-space era occurred recently: The loss of the crew of the Challenger and the accident at the Chernobyl AES. These incidents increased anxiety and brutally reminded us that people are still only learning to handle the fantastically powerful forces they themselves brought to life and are still only learning how to place them at the service of progress. Those events presented an object lesson in what will happen if nuclear weapons are used.

It is essential that all of us, but especially statesmen, draw specific and obvious lessons from it. The chief and perhaps most important lesson is that the weapons created by mankind must never be used and that it is simply suicidal today to build interstate relations on the illusion of achieving superiority in these awesome instruments of annihilation.

Eliminating them completely is the sole path toward genuine peace. Embarking on such a path is tantamount to passing a maturity test. That concerns all political leaders on whom such a lofty mission common to all mankind has fallen.

It is necessary to learn to courageously face the facts: Specialists have calculated that the detonation of the smallest nuclear charge is equivalent in terms of the strength of its radiation to three Chernobyls. That is most probably correct. And, if so, that means that the detonation of even a small portion of the nuclear arsenal stockpiled will be nothing less than a catastrophe, and a catastrophe that is irremediable. And if some people nevertheless decide to deliver a first strike, then they will condemn themselves to an agonizing death — an agonizing death resulting not even from a counterstrike but from the effects of the explosion of their own warheads.

That is not propaganda, political improvization, or "fearmongering" but a reality that is undeniable and simply irresponsible and criminal to disregard.

Objective and honest analysis of the realities dictates different approaches and a different world policy. These form the basis of the principled conclusions we have come to recently particularly at the 27th CPSU Congress.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY, INCLUDING QUESTIONS OF DISARMAMENT, IS BUILT ON AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROFOUND CHANGES IN THE WORLD

We consider the Soviet proposals made on 15 January this year on eliminating nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 are fully in accord with the demands of our era.

We have shown readiness to seek compromise solutions to problems that arouse dispute and suspicion.

The Soviet Union has put a package of constructive proposals on the table of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

In conjuction with our Warsaw Pact allies we have submitted a package of measures to cut armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. We want progress -- concerted and consistent progress -- in that sphere toward a lower and less dangerous level of military confrontation.

New proposals concerning chemical weapons have been submitted which, in our opinion, make it possible by as early as the end of this year or next to sign a convention banning chemical weapons and eliminating the stocks of them as well as their industrial production base.

At the Stockholm conference the socialist countries, cooperating constructively with other participants, have done a great deal to find solutions [razvyazki] on key questions such as the nonuse of force, the notification of military exercises and troop movements, the exchange of annual plans of military activity, the invitation of observers, and verification [proverka].

We have put forward a broad platform for ensuring security and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region and we invite everyone to take part in this process.

We have displayed initiative on cooperation with all interested states regarding creating international procedures [rezhim] for the safe development of the nuclear power industry.

Recently, as an alternative to the "star wars" program, we submitted to the United Nations a program for building "star peace" and creating a world space organization.

The 27th Congress formulated the basic principles of an all-embracing system of international security that is the most generalized expression of our new approaches in foreign policy. A few days ago the group of socialist countries officially referred the question of creating such a system for consideration by a routine UN General Assembly session.

At the same time I want to stress that, no matter how important and significant our proposals are and no matter how committed to them we are, we realize that we will not be able to do everything by ourselves. The problem of international security is a common problem and therefore a common concern and a common responsibility.

We study and take into account the viewpoints and initiatives of other governments and public and political movements when we formulate our proposals. We carefully see to it that equal security is envisaged for everyone at each stage of the implementation of these proposals. Nonetheless, we by no means regard them as definitive and as not subject to discussion. The road to overcoming the impasses of confrontation lies via dialogue, contacts, discussion, and talks. That is the only way to melt the ice of mutual distrust and to achieve practical results.

This also determines our attitude toward the problem of verification [kontrol] in resolving all disarmament questions. For instance, when we put forward our proposal on ending any nuclear explosions we stated that we had no objection to international verification [kontrol]. Our consent to the installation of American monitoring equipment near Semipalatinsk is clear proof of that. You might think the problem of verification [kontrol] had ceased to be an obstacle to the reaching of agreements. However, it is still stubbornly exploited in an attempt to conceal the real position -- a reluctance to disarm.

People of goodwill welcomed our decision on a moratorium on nuclear explosions. We heard words of approval and support from all parts of the world. Politicians, parliamentarians, public figures, and mass organizations saw this action as an example of the correct approach toward contemporary problems and as a hope of deliverance from the fear of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet moratorium was approved by the UN General Assembly -- the world's most representative assembly of states.

We were supported by outstanding scientists -- physicists and physicians who probably have more of an idea than anyone of the dangers lurking in the atom. Our moratorium -- and I saw this for myself during my recent meeting with scientists in Moscow -- inspired members of the scientific community in various countries to take vigorous action.

However, in contrast to all these obvious, encouraging manifestations of the new way of thinking there is -- above all in the United States -- the militarization of political thinking, which in any case, among Western ruling circles, lags dangerously behind the process of profound changes in international life, while progress in science and technology forges on ahead of social and moral progress.

The right-wing militarist group in the United States, representing the mighty military-industrial complex, is simply crazy about the arms race. The interest here is probably threefold: not to allow the flow of profits from weapons production to dry up; to ensure U.S. military superiority; to attempt to drain the Soviet Union economically and weaken it politically; and, ultimately, to secure commanding positions in the world, fulfill ancient imperial ambitions, and continue to pursue the policy of plunder regarding the developing countries.

Hence the foreign policy for all its twists and turns and verbal adornments is based on dangerous misconceptions: on the underestimation of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the liberated states and on the overestimation of their own potential, which in turn fosters technological self-assurance and political license.

The fact that we are taking part in talks is interpreted by certain American politicians as the result of the growth of U.S. military might and the development [razrabotka] of the SDI program. While it bases its policy on such false premises the American Administration cannot take the path of honest agreements or the normalization of the international climate. All the same, it will have to reckon with the realities of life. You cannot get away from them.

As for our proposals, they, I repeat, arise from the realities of the modern world and are dictated not by weakness, but by awarness of a lofty responsibility for mankind's fate.

This is the current situation.

On one hand, our moratorium is in force and our large-scale compromise proposals have been announced and placed on the negotiating table at various forums. The pressure of peace-loving forces has increased considerably and there is heightened attention toward the problems of international security on the part of political circles, including official circles, which are concerned about the seriousness of the situation.

On the other hand, we have the refusal to stop nuclear tests, stubborn resistance to peace-loving initiatives, ostentatious contempt for the public's demands and the opinion of many authoritative parties and organizations, and disregard for the concern even of your own allies and your own people.

This is the state of affairs with which we, the Soviet leadership, are dealing at the moment of our moratorium's expiry.

What should we do? What is the choice? What decision will be the most correct, the most appropriate to the situation? What would do most to promote positive processes and lessen the threat of military confrontation?

Our people resolutely support the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and demand the persistent continuation of the foreign policy course of the 27th Congress. At the same time, in the letters and utterances of Soviet people there is a justified note of alarm: Is it expedient to maintain the moratorium, when nuclear explosions continue to ring out one after another in Nevada? Is not the risk too great, is not time working against the country's security? Indeed, the United States, having remained champions in terms of the number of explosions for 40 years, has exploded another 18 nuclear devices in the year of the Soviet moratorium. I repeat -- 18, 3 of which were not announced. And as a rule they did this ostentatiously, timing the tests to coincide either with our latest statement on the extension of the moratorium or with some new Soviet initiative or other. Moreover, they invited us to Nevada to see how it is done. It should be added that the present U.S. Administration is implementing the broadest military programs.

In a word, the Soviet Union certainly has sufficient grounds for resuming its own nuclear tests. All the same, we are even now convinced that the ending of nuclear tests not only by the Soviet Union, but by the United States too would be a real breakthrough toward halting the nuclear arms race and would accelerate the abolition of those arms. The logic is simple: If there are no tests, there will be no improvement of nuclear arms, of which both sides have already stockpiled more than enough.

This is indicated by the appeals addressed to the United States and the Soviet Union by a significant and authoritative section of the world community of states. Among them are the "Delhi Six" -- a standing forum of leaders of countries from four continents, Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden. The other day, at a meeting in Ixtapa, they adopted the "Mexican Declaration", which once again contains an appeal for an end to all nuclear explosions. That is also the demand of the majority of the states participating in the Nonaligned Movement.

We have received messages from political and public figures, private individuals, and organizations in many countries, including from the United States and other NATO states. They also appeal for the nonresumption of nuclear tests and for yet another chance for thought to be given to those who are insisting on nuclear explosions.

Of course we know, and I have already spoken about this, that there are forces active in the United States that in no way want to disarm. Moreover, they are doing everything to drag us into more and more spirals of the arms race and provoke us into slamming the door on talks.

But we would like to hope that realism and an understanding of the need to jointly seek ways to improve the international situation, end the senseless race, and eliminate nuclear weapons will gain the upper hand in American assessments and action.

At the same time we know with whom we are dealing. Therefore the country's security is a sacred matter for us. This must be clear to everybody. This is a question of principle.

We proceed from this when responding to any U.S. challenges, including the notorious SDI. Let there be no counting here on intimidating us or pushing us into unnecessary expenditure. If necessary we will rapidly find a response -- and it will not be the one expected by the United States [prichem budet on ne takim, kakim ego ozhidayut v SSHA]. But it will be a response that will negate the value of [obstsenit] the "star wars" program. I have one objective in saying this: Let the real value of new military programs and the arms race as a whole be weighed again and again in the U.S. Administration from the viewpoint of the interests and security of the United States. For the main harm of SDI essentially lies in the fact that it undermines the prospects for talks and broadens the zone of mistrust. This is the whole problem. It is no less political than military. This is why we again call for movement away from a world armed to the limit to a world without weapons.

Thus, comrades, having comprehensively and scrupulously weighed all the "pros" and "cons" and guided by responsibility for the fate of peace, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Government of the Soviet Union have adopted a decision TO CONTINUE THE UNILATERAL MORATORIUM ON NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS UNTIL 1 JANUARY 1987.

In taking this step we believe that in all countries of the world, political circles, and the international public will correctly assess the protracted silence at Soviet nuclear test sites.

On behalf of the Soviet people I appeal to the reason and dignity of Americans -- not to miss once again a historic chance on the path toward ending the arms race.

I appeal to U.S. President Reagan to once again a dispassionate assessment of the situation that has developed, discard everything superficial, and overcome misconceptions about the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

The Soviet Union is confident that an agreement on ending nuclear tests can be reached rapidly and signed THIS VERY YEAR AT A SOVIET-AMERICAN SUMMIT MEETING. This event would without any doubt be THE MAIN REAL RESULT OF THE MEETING and a significant step along the path of ending the arms race. It would be a kind of prologue to further progress at the talks on nuclear arms and their elimination and to a radical improvement in the entire situation in the world.

Being an action, not just a proposal, the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear explosions proves in practice the seriousness and sincerity of our nuclear disarmament program and our appeals for a new policy -- a policy of realism, peace, and cooperation.

More than half of 1986 -- proclaimed International Year of Peace by the United Nations -- is behind us. In extending its unilateral moratorium the Soviet Union is making yet another weighty contribution to the common aspiration to ensure that this year goes down in history as a year worthy of its name.

This is the point of the Soviet Union's new political initiative.

This is the message our country is sending to the governments and peoples of all countries, and primarily the Government of the United States and the American people.

Thank you. Good night. [Moscow TASS in English at 1744 GMT, Moscow Domestic Service and Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT carry versions of the Gorbachev speech on 18 August which have been compared to the PRAVDA version and reveal no differences]

U.S. 'Hastened' To Reject Appeal

LD190931 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The United States Administration has hastened to reject another call for joining the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests. The spokesman for the White House's State Department [as heard] announced unanimously that a stop to nuclear weapons tests would not be in the interests of the United States and its allies. White House Spokesman Larry Speakes admitted publicly that the United States needed further tests to modernize its nuclear arsenals. The nuclear blasts conducted by the United States recently were linked with the implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative known as the "star wars" program.

'TOP PRIORITY' VIEWS MOSCOW EXPERTS TALKS, SUMMIT

LD181831 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[From the "Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow")

[Excerpts] [Pozner] Today's subject I think is obvious because it's one that is being discussed in many capitals all over the world and that is the situation, if you wish, in the area of arms limitation and reduction pertaining to the letter, the July letter of President Reagan that was an answer to a letter addressed to him by General Secretary Gorbachev.

Now this letter, as we know -- I am now talking about President Reagan's letter -- has not been published.

However, there has been a series of leaks in Washington, which seems to be an incredibly leak-prone city, and those leaks tend to be very optimistic, basically, as to what President Reagan has written in that letter and there has been a lot of noise and I would even say a jubilation mood almost, say, that now the ball is back in the Soviet Union's court and that if the Soviet Union makes a constructive attempt to capitalize on the offers made in this letter then we will see real progress and a very good summit at the end of the year. That's basically the message. Let's look at all of that and let us also remind our listeners, because I fear they may not be too well aware of the concrete proposals that were made in the letter addressed to President Reagan by General Secretary Gorbachev in June. Now, who'd like to start the ball rolling today?

[Bogdanov] Well, it did [words indistinct]...

[Pozner] Professor Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] It makes no difference maybe just to keep the tradition, [words indistinct]...

[Pozner] You're the one who usually starts. Right, okay.

[Bogdanov] Because Sergey likes to think it over and before he starts he gathers all his thoughts.

[Pozner] Yes.

[Bogdanov] But, you know, I would before we talk about that, let me put some questions to our overseas listeners. Number one question is, why, why such a confidential letter, as it was said in Washington, was immediately leaked after several hours it was sent. It was leaked so fast to such an extent that it was absolutely clear to everybody what is in there. Now, let me call your attention to another point. I (felt it) very serious event, you know, for so many months, for the first time an American delegation, a very important arms control delegation -- I am not sure it's arms control delegation or not [laughs], in any case...

[Pozner, interrupting] It's supposed to be that.

[Bogdanov] It's supposed to be that -- comes to Moscow to discuss very important matter related to Geneva conference and maybe to summit, to summit meeting. And they bring with them the famous proposals to discuss with us. Now, my question to you, Sergey, and to you, Vladimir, is why such a big American delegation? It's unusually big, it's huge American delegation, and my question is how you can seriously discuss within 2 days in such a big company?

[Pozner] Let me jump in here. You ask two important questions which I think should be answered. Incidentally, the other day I was interviewed on the Good Morning, America show and -- I was here in Moscow -- and they had a guest in the studio over there, Senator Sam Nunn, certainly a well-known senator.

[Bagdanov] Yes, Yes, (?sure).

[Pozner] And he made a point about this delegation. He said when you send a delegation consisting of seven people you're not going to get results. He made that point, so I think that maybe he answered your question. Maybe that...

[Bagdanov, interrupting] Thank you very much, Senator Nunn.

[Pozner] Maybe Senator Nunn said, in fact he did say, that the delegation was sent so as not to get any results and that could be one answer. Dr Plekhanov, how do you feel about that and also the other question that Dr Bogdanov asked and that is why this leak that turned into a shower [word indistinct] or into a jacuzzi? [all laugh]

[Plekanov] That's right. Well, I happen to like number seven and I don't think it's just a matter of numbers. It's the fact that the delegation didn't seem to have brought anything worth discussing. And that's the problem and the same problem pertains to President Reagan's response to Mikhail Gorbachev's letter. Because our letter contained a number of proposals which were consistent on our part. [passage omitted]

[Pozner] Let's get back to what President Reagan seems to be offering, judging from what we read.

[Bogdanov] Ya, but let me emphasize that the focal point of all that is the [word indistinct] defense. And our proposal that the ABM (?regime) should go on for 15 years that is the key to this whole business of arms control in the nearest future. Now, what we've got in response?

[Pozner] What have we got?

[Bogdanov] We've got in reponse, if you judge by the leakage, and that's the only source we (?do), we got in response Americans' proposal not for 15 years but 7 years, 5 or 7 between 5 and 7 years, to be ABM Treaty to be in force [as heard]. Then we take a decision that we allow ABM system to be -- that the star wars system to be deployed mutually or separately and that takes another 2 years.

[Pozner] [word indistinct] I think what you are saying is 5 years we don't, nobody deploys.

[Bogdanov] No, nobody.

[Pozner] And then 2 years after that we discuss deployment.

[Bogdanov] We discuss deployment...

[Pozner, interrupting] That makes 7 years.

[Bogdanov] ... even if the Soviet Union does not agree to deploy then America takes unilateral decision and deploys or simultaneously they deploy.

[Plekhanov] Let me interrupt you for a moment.

[Bogdanov] Yes, sure.

[Plekhanov] In the reply by President Reagan the 5-year period covers not just research but also testing, development, everything...

[Pozner] [words indistinct]

[Plekhanov] ...everything up to deployment, so that reflects so-called new interpretation of the ABM Treaty which was rejected by most knowledgeable observers in the discussion that took place several months ago.

[Pozner] Okay.

[Bogdanov] And if you, if you just come back to our worries about the whole business in the arms control and the whole business with the star wars you will see that it's not a fair deal. It's a kind of, you know, it's a kind of proposal not how to stop to deploy but how to deploy in the best possible way which is absolutely — it's a mockery, I am sorry to say.

[Pozner] Now wait a minute. What does the President propose in exchange for that? He says a 7-year period before deployment, we offer you that, what else does he desire? Is there anything else that we know about in that letter? Are there cuts in strategic weapons in exchange for this readiness to...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] You know, he... yes, yes, yes, he desires, he desires some cuts, very substantial.

[Pozner] Fifty percent, I believe.

[Bogdanov] Yes, 50 percent cuts, but, there is one but, if you do deploy no cuts are possible [chuckle], it's just like that [as heard]. You can cut it and you make it absolutely clear to American side that cuts are impossible, are possible, only provided you forego the star wars business. Then you have a statement that whatever it is we will deploy within 5, 7 years time, but at the same time you cut. So where is the logic? So there is no deal in that, you know, it's a kind rather, I'm sorry to say it's a kind of dictate, you know.

[Pozner] Would you like to add anything to that? What about the fact, excuse me, what about the fact that when we are offered this, this proposal that the United States will not deploy for 7 years, but could they deploy if they tried in 7 years? So what kind of an offer is it?

[Plekhanov] Well, that's a strange kind of an offer. I think it's done just for cosmetic reasons in order to put a good face on something that is not too good, and to deflect criticism from the Reagan administration's proposals to do away with the ABM Treaty. In fact this is a proposal for a joint action against the ABM Treaty. If the United States tried to do it unilaterally and the Soviet Union continues to adhere to the ABM Treaty that looks bad because that means that one of the parties just throws away a valuable document. Now to me, this is my personal opinion, but this counter offer which President Reagan made looks like an invitation to the Soviet Union to jointly kill the ABM Treaty, which would be I think a very silly thing of us to do.

[Pozner] I don't want to get too technical, but I do think that we should keep in mind also that the American-proposed cuts, the 50 percent cuts, which come as, if you wish, a concession if we agree to the 7-year proposal, those cuts concern only inter-continental ballistic missiles, that is land-based and sea-based, they do not concern heavy bombers, which I think is a very important fact.

[Bogdanov] Ya, it's very important by itself, because Americans stay strong where they were always stronger than we are, that they try to conserve that, you know. But let me, let me, let me go a little bit away from the technicalities and to put a general question to you, Vladimir, and to you, Sergey. What is the political meaning of all that? You know, as a political animal, I am very interested in technical details, but I am more interested what does it mean politically.

[Pozner] We have about 2 minutes left and I'd like you to try to give the answer. As a political animal what would you say?

[Bogdanov] Ya, you know, that is yes, what they would say.

My impression is that it has to do a lot with the domestic situation back home in USA. If you keep in mind the mid-term election that this presidency does not so far produce a (?bid) in the arms control field, if there is an impression that American allies are just revolting against, you know, American policy, you may have an impression that they sent this team just to pacify. They make this hue and try to create an impression that everything is okay, everything is excellent with the Soviet Union. Why you should worry, and the President, the great President brings you back peace with the Soviet Union, then that may impact on the mid-term elections. Some people somewhat may think over twice before what form this or that has. So, as a political animal, I am absolutely sure that first of all they meant their domestic business, domestic business.

Now let me just read three lines, just [word indistinct] quote three lines of the famous fellow who is sitting in the White House, very responsible one, whose name is very well known to the Americans, he is Patrick Buchanan, Patrick Buchanan, and now I leave it to the Americans to judge how we Russians at this side should take all that business. He says, and I quote, American delegation came out to forego SDI, they went to Moscow to assure its future. Now, point of order, there are only several questions. Who will create strategic defense, where it will be deployed and who will deploy this system. USA or USSR will do it sooner? USA or USSR together? As it's suggested by the President, nothing else be discussed in Moscow. I quote and I leave it to you, to our listeners, how we should take all that (?as the facts).

[Pozner] When we wind up there is one question that has not been answered, and it was asked at the beginning, I still leave it to you Dr Plekhanov to answer it. Why the big leak? What do you think was really the reason to let this cat out of the bag?

[Plekhanov] Well, because the time is coming near when the question of a summit meeting will be put on the agenda, and there will have to be decisions made and since Geneva we haven't had really any substantial progress in terms of the directions laid out in Geneva almost a year ago, and the Reagan administration is, I think rightfully, concerned that the public opinion both in the United States and in the world at large will hold it responsible. Because the Soviet Union in that year which has passed has done and proposed so much, has refrained from testing nuclear weapons, has but forward a program of nuclear disarmament, has been very, very flexible in addressing the concerns that the American side has expressed on every point of the disarmament agenda, from SDI down to medium-range missiles. And in response what we get from the American side is statements like the one quoted by Dr Bogdanov, Mr Buchanan saying well actually, you know, this is not serious we are not going to give away anything.

[Pozner] Well thank you. In conclusion, I'd like to remind our listeners of the following. If you watched Good Morning, America the other day when I was on with Senator Sam Nunn the moderator David Hartman quoted President Reagan as having said that there were domestic pressures in the Soviet Union forcing the General Secretary Gorbachev to go for a summit. I corrected those words, saying that we have traditionally, the Soviet leadership has always desired to have normal relations with the United States, and has always tried to have high level, including top level, negotiations provided they brought some results.

What I think we've touched on today are the domestic pressures in the United States that are pushing the present administration into a position where it has to at least put up a smokescreen of activity, while not making any real offers it at least has to make public opinion believe that such offers are being made.

That is how I personally assess the leaks that we have been talking about, the noise, the jubilation that we've been hearing and all the pseudo activity that is in reality no activity at all.

Thank you all for listening, we'll be back a week from today at the same time, and always remember we appreciate your suggestions and your views, so let us hear from you. Until next time, on behalf of Top Priority, this is Vladimir Pozner wishing you all good listening.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION SPEECHES MARKED

PM181003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kuznetsov report: "For Space Without Weapons"]

[Text] Geneva — The problems of preventing an arms race in space and nuclear war, and also nuclear disarmament problems are the focus of attention at the Disarmament Conference sessions.

The importance and topicality of these subjects, V.I. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, stressed, is indubitable. Taking the arms race into space will inevitably lead to the disappearance of the very basis of strategic stability and the foundations for preserving peace. The USSR has offered an alternative to "star wars" — "star peace," the development of space through the joint efforts of all states for peaceful purposes.

The USSR considers it foolish to dissipate and duplicate states' efforts in the development of space. The program of cooperation proposed by the Soviet Union is broken up into three stages and is aimed at laying firm material, political, legal, and organizational foundations for "star peace" by the year 2000.

The delegations from the socialist community countries, K. Tellalov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, said in his speech, have repeatedly pointed out that a specific contribution must be made to resolving these tasks. It is our aim, he stressed, to prevent an arms race in space. This aim differs radically from the idea of "regulating" this race, which is being put forward by some delegations at the conference.

The Bulgarian representative said that the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament has aroused broad international support and that it is essential to exploit the potential of the Disarmament Conference to speed up this process. The question of setting up a special subcommittee of the five nuclear states' representatives should be studied. This subcommittee could contribute to the process of multilaterally seeking solutions to nuclear disarmament problems.

A report by a group of seismological experts was submitted at the latest plenary session. The report stresses that the technical potential exists to detect nuclear explosions and that it is essential to expand cooperation in this sphere. Australian delegation head Richard Butler supported the idea of broadening cooperation regarding technical means of monitoring nuclear tests.

The Indian and Mexican delegates dwelt in detail in their speeches on the August meeting between the six heads of state and government in Mexico, pointing out that the decisions taken on the issues of ending nuclear weapon tests and the nuclear arms race must give a boost to stepping up the activity of the Disarmament Conference.

OPENING OF FINAL CDE SESSION REPORTED

LD190540 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 19 TASS — The concluding session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe opens its work here today.

A good deal has been done during the previous work of this major political forum by the efforts of socialist countries, a number of other states, above all neutral and non-aligned ones, to give a positive impulse to the course of the talks with a view to working out mutually acceptable accords on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament on the European Continent. The participants in the conference succeeded in reaching a compromise on the issue of notifications regarding airforce exercises, the common ground is also visible in a number of other areas under debate at the conference. However, the United States and its closest allies do not display so far a businesslike approach to the solution of the problems still on the agenda.

Local observers draw attention to the immense importance of reaching a meaningful agreement in Stockholm which would create the necessary propitious conditions for the work of the Vienna meeting of the representatives of the states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and thus — for the second stage of the Stockholm conference which could attend the issues of disarmament. The sole way towards success is the way of compromises and mutual concessions on the basis of equality and equal security, for which goodwill on the part of all participants in the conference is needed.

FORMER HIGH-LEVEL U.S. OFFICIALS FAVOR SALT

LD171025 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 17 TASS — Former Defence Secretaries Harold Brown, Melvin Laird, James Schlesinger, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and presidential National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft addressed a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz urging the Reagan administration to observe strictly the provisions of the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty. The five prominent political figures of the USA, who held high positions in former U.S. Administration, also noted that it should remain committed to the old interpretation of the 1982 treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems. As is known, the so-called "new interpretation" of that treaty recently put forward by Washington is aimed at clearing the way to the deployment of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD152345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Aug 86

["International Situation: Questions & Answers" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk, commentator of All-Union Radio, with Tomas Kolesnichenko, member of the PRAVDA editorial Collegium and editor of its international news department; commentator Vitaliy Sobolev; Paris correspondent Oleg Maksimenko; Igor Surguchev; Sergey Pravdin, and (Yu.V. Vanin), head of a section of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] [Patsyuk] Many letters which come in to us in the editorial office are from listeners who share their thoughts about the serious situation that has now developed in the world. They believe that saving our planet and human civilization from nuclear destruction to be the most important problem and the main object toward which the thoughts and efforts of all peace-loving forces should be directed.

Yegor Ilich Kulko, a listener from the village of Yarmolovo in Ryazan Oblast, writes that the peoples of our planet should live in peace. It is for this purpose that man is given wisdom, reason and conscience, to prevent the catastrophe that is looming over mankind. Peace, Comrade Kulko notes, should be eternal and universal. As is known, the USSR, and the other socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world are doing a great deal toward this. In the current situation, of particular importance is the matter of how relations will develop between the USSR and the United States and whether they will be able to agree on the basic, key international problems. Soviet-U.S. relations are increasingly exceeding the framework of relations between two countries. What do you think about this? I put this question to Tomas Anatolyevich Kolesnichenko, member of the PRAVDA editorial Collegium and editor of its international news department. Please:

[Kolesnichenko] In my view there are at least three circumstances involved here. In the first place, as two great powers possessing vast economic potential, multifaceted high level science and culture, they could, on the basis of their bilateral relations, by developing these links for mutual advantage, do a great deal for progress in the widest spheres. This would be to the advantage of both countries and to that of all mankind.

Second, as a result of, as they say, the realities that have come about, a historic competition has developed between us and the United States. The United States is a major capitalist country. We are the world's first socialist country. This says it all. We come out for peaceful coexistence between the two systems and we believe that history is irreversible and that it will lead to the triumph of the ideas of socialism and communism. The ideas of democracy and socialism are increasing winning over the masses throughout the world including Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The final circumstance, but perhaps the most important one, is that the international situation as a whole depends to a large extent on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. Both states have accumulated such a nuclear potential that they are able to destroy not only each other, but a nuclear catastrophe could result in the death of all of human civilization and even life on earth. Therefore, the question of confrontation or cooperation between the USSR and the United States is, so to say, not an internal question. It is of concern to millions of people in the world.

[Patsyuk] Many comrades correctly stress in their letters that the state of affairs with regard to disarmament depends on the nature of Soviet-U.S. relations. In other words, without detente or constructive dialogue between the USSR and the United States, disarmament is impossible and therefore it is impossible to stop mankind from sliding toward nuclear catastrophe. Tomas Anatolyevich, what do you think?

[Kolesnichenko] Yes, this is so. The central and basic problem of Soviet-U.S. relations is the problem of security and the heart of this problem is disarmament and ceasing the nuclear arms race. In Geneva, for example, the subject and aim of Soviet-U.S. talks were defined as being to prevent an arms race in space and to stop the arms race on earth. Of late, our country has come out with a whole range of major foreign policy initiatives. We put forward for the peoples' judgment a program for the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the creation of an all-embracing security system, the elimination of medium-range weapons in Europe, and strengthening trust and peace in Asia. What is particularly important is that this is an integral program of actions and inter-connected measures. It concerns the survival of all mankind, yes, all mankind, not divided by continent into America, Europe and so on. Moreover, we are not just making proposals. We are setting an example and taking concrete steps which, if the United States joins in, will open the way to real disarmament.

Take, for example, the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions which we introduced on 6 August of last year. It is difficult to exaggerate its importance. If there is no testing there will be no modernization of nuclear weapons and no creation of more and more new systems of mass destruction. Once this is achieved it will be easy to begin the reverse process toward eliminating them.

The problem is that the talks process and whole complex of relations with the United States is, as the Americans themselves, say, not a one-way street, it is a reciprocal and mutual process. As yet, however, no reciprocal movement has been visible on Washington's part. Recently, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's June letter to President Reagan put forward major new compromise proposals. Reagan sent a reply. Judging by what is being written about it in the United States itself, I personally am obliged to draw the conclusion that the White House has not gone halfway to meet these reasonable proposals and has not budged from its previous positions.

[Patsyuk] Why is the United States being so stubborn? Why does it not want to facilitate disarmament and why does it not go halfway to meet our proposals? This question is being asked by many people; in particular by Comrade Zhilkin from the village of Sredneraskhovets, Kursk Oblast. How is Washington's position to be explained?

[Kolesnichenko] There is no simple answer. There are many facts involved. In order to solve this knotty problem one must examine a whole complex of issues, perhaps including the problem of the cult of strength in U.S. history, the U.S. way of life, economy, philosophy and even the administration's internal relations which have been of some importance. If one is to speak about the main points, however, then I would pick out the following aspects: I will start off from the fact that never before in the history of the United States has there been an administration at the helm which so openly and fervently preached anti-communism.

Both Reagan, who used to be governor of California, and his close associates who moved from that state to the White House continue to view the world from that same, to be blunt, provincial level.

These latter-day crusaders see some sort of satanic evil empire, that is our country, which sticks in the throat of America, virtually God's chosen country. According to Washington's logic all evil stems from the USSR. And, of course, its peace initiatives are, they say, all things of the devil. They are advantageous only to the USSR and contrary to the interests of the United States.

Judge for yourself. During the time that the present administration has been in power, and that is now 6 years, not a single treaty and not a single agreement has been concluded with us the sphere of disarmament. Not a single one, while we have put forth a whole range of compromise proposals. In other words, Washington is making its stake on force, on achieving military superiority over the USSR. This, by the way, is the purpose of the star wars program. By relying on new technology, the United States dreams of surging ahead and of creating first-strike weapons.

If one digs deeper and inquires who benefits from this, then we see that, for example, behind the SDI -- star wars -- plans stand the monopolies. They have long been called dealers in death. They are the giants of the military-industrial complex -- Lockheed, Rockwell, Hughes and other similar military contractors to the Pentagon. For comparison I will cite an example. Over the entire period of the fifties the military-industrial complex received orders totalling $228 billion. But today, in just 1 year, they receive more: $300 billion. That, then, is the locomotive of the arms race. They are thinking of earning trillions from star wars.

[Patsyuk] Reagan, himself, and his assistants in the past few days have been very optimistically setting out the nature of the U.S. reply to the letter from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev that contained specific proposals about SDI: to freeze it at the research, laboratory level. Washington asserts that Reagan's reply was given in a constructive spirit. Is this so?

[Kolesnichenko] Well, I personally have not read Reagan's letter. I am sure that after a careful examination of it, our leadership will express its attitude to the White House's assessment. But if one is to judge from what is being written about Reagan's letter in the United States, itself -- and echoes of this have reached us -- then I personally would not call it constructive. As far as one can judge, Reagan is agreeing not to deploy [razvertyvat] the SDI program for 5 to 7 years. But it is clear even to nonspecialists that it is simply technically impossible to deploy this system earlier than that. So what concession is there in that? Where is the compromise? Reagan goes on to propose to virtually renounce the antimissile defense treaty, that is, to give the green light to the star wars program and to carry the arms race into space. I do not see any compromise here. This is still the same position as before, which puts the brake on Soviet-U.S. dialogue on solving the most important problems of the present day.

[Patsyuk] What is now the main thing in disarmament and in Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Kolesnichenko] I think that the main problem is that of ending nuclear tests. One can say that it is a universal one. If the United States follows the USSR's example and ends nuclear explosions then, let us say, that same star wars system will not be deployed even in the distant future. If this is so, then one will be able to reach accord on reducing nuclear arsenals, strengthen trust-building measures, and move on to eliminating nuclear weapons. To put it briefly, stopping tests is the link by which it is possible to pull along the whole chain of problems.

[Patsyuk] What are the prospects? Are there any hopes for success?

[Kolesnichenko] Here is what is encouraging today: The example of the Soviet moratorium was so effective that in the whole world, including the United States, there is a growing wave of indignation at Washington's continuation of nuclear tests. There has even been grumbling in the U.S. Congress; it even cut funds for SDI recently. As a result, the White House is now being forced to maneuver. It is now the task of all disarmament supporters to force it not just to talk of its readiness to meet our proposals half way, but to carry out this practical step.

[Patsyuk] For the Korean people, 15 August is an important date, Korean Liberation Day. Comrade Tihomirov of Moscow, and other radio listeners have asked us to speak of today's DPRK. We have asked Yuriy Vasilyevich Vanin head of a section at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies and candidate of historical sciences, to the microphone.

[Vanin] First I will say a few words about the memorable days of Korea's liberation. On 15 August 1945, 41 years ago, the Soviet Army, fulfilling its international obligation, routed imperialist Japan and helped the Korean people overthrow the hated colonial yoke. The prospect of creating an independent democratic state and advancing along the path of social progress opened up before the liberated country. These prospects, however, could only be realized in North Korea and it was there that the workers state arose: the DPRK.

It resolutely and irrevocably made the choice in favor of socialism. In South Korea, the U.S. military smashed the developing revolutionary process with terror and violence and planted a puppet regime to rule. [passage omitted]

The party appeal has evoked a mass movement for technical innovation throughout the country. I would like to stress here that in implementing the aims set before the Korean people, a prominent place is given to cooperation between the DPRK and socialist countries.

[Patsyuk] I precisely wanted to ask you to tell us about Soviet-Korean cooperation.

[Vanin] Our country is a devoted and true friend and ally of the DPRK. It helped its revival after the emancipation from the colonial yoke, rendered all-round support in warding off imperialist aggression in 1950 to 1953, and actively assisted in the postwar rehabilitation and development of its economy and culture. A month ago, our countries extensively celebrated the 25th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. This is a reliable foundation of Soviet-Korean relations and an effective instrument in preserving peace in Korea and throughout the Far East. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is based on equal rights and mutual advantage. With the technical assistance of the USSR, the republic has restored, reconstructed, and rebuilt about 70 major industrial and other national economic facilities. The USSR is the main trading partner for the DPRK. It makes up more than 30 percent of its total trade turnover. During the past 10 years, the volume of Soviet-Korean trade has tripled. In 1985, it exceeded R1 billion. From 1985 to 1990 it is envisaged to increase trade turnover two-fold in comparison with the previous 5 years.

It is envisaged to construct with the USSR's assistance such important objectives for the DPRK's national economy as an atomic power station, a TETs, a factory making fire-resistant items, and textile combines.

In its turn, fraternal Korea is extending its deliveries of raw materials, a variety of machine tools, and light industry items to the USSR. The strengthening of friendship and cooperation of our countries was facilitated by the arrival in the USSR in May 1984 of a DPRK party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Republic, the negotiations that were held then with the Soviet leadership and the visits which followed later of other state figures of fraternal Korea. In January 1986, Comrade Shevardnadze paid a return visit to the DPRK.

[Pastyuk] Our country, as is known, supports the struggle of the Korean people to unite their homeland.

[Vanin] Yes, the peaceful unification of the country is the cherished dream of the Korean people, but its realization is persistently prevented by U.S. ruling circles, for whom South Korea is an important military strategic base in the Far East. A major contingent of U.S. troops is situated there, about 1,000 nuclear weapons are concentrated there, and further extensions are planned in the arsenal of the means of mass destruction. The efforts of the Pentagon one of the largest and best equipped armies in Asia has been created in South Korea. In immediate proximity to the DPRK, provocative military maneuvers are held every year. This year, for example, more than 200,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen participated in them. The Workers Party and the Government of the DPRK and all Korean people tirelessly struggle for the elimination of tension on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful unification of the country. The numerous initiatives by the DPRK are directed toward this, including the proposal to remove nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea, to turn the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, a nonnuclear zone, to replace the truce agreement concluded more than 30 years ago with peace agreement, and to work out a nonaggression declaration between the North and South; and the recent proposal for a three-sided meeting of military leaders of the DPRK, South Korea, and U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea to discuss matters for normalizing the situation and lowering the level of confrontation. The United States and their South Korean partners reject these peace-loving initiatives, displaying the true value of their lofty phrases about their commitment to the idea of peaceful dialogue.

Our support for the DPRK's constructive course was expressed with renewed strength in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, who outlined a detailed program to ensure peace and security in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region through common efforts. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that there is a possibility not only to remove the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula, but to begin movement in the direction of resolving the national problem of all the Korean people. If we proceed from real Korean interests, there are no reasonable reasons to evade the serious dialogue which the DPRK proposes. This speech also highly assessed the proposal to create a nonnuclear zone on the Koran peninsula. The Soviet program for peace and security in Asia was received with contentment by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[passage omitted: Sobolev tells of the composition and recent activities of the international court in The Hague; Patsyuk provides a round-up of U.S. acts of interference throughout the world in pursuit of its doctrine of neoglobalism; Maksimineko explains the constitutional intricacies of the opposition between the French president and Parliament; Patsyuk relates the history of fascism and tells of its present manifestations in German neofascism]

[Patsyuk] Comrade Uliyskiy from the Pobeda collective farm in the Kumsangirskiy Rayon of Tajikistan asks us to talk about the domestic policies of the present Greek Government which was formed by the all-Greek socialist movement. We will carry out that request. At the microphone is my colleague, Igor Surguchev:

[Surguchev] It will shortly be 15 years since the socialist government came to power in Greece. As far as its foreign policy is concerned, on the whole one can say that this is positive in character and that it accords with the interests of strengthening peace and security and the development of international cooperation, both on a European and a global scale. As far as the domestic course of the Papandreou cabinet is concerned, however, straightforward assessments cannot be given. On the one hand there have been a number of progressive moves toward democratizing public and political life in the country. On the other there have been measures in the social and economic field that cut across the interests of the working people.

Thus, the Socialist government has given legislative recognition to the National Resistance Movement, a leading role in which was played by Greek Communists. It has also given permission for the free repatriation -- that is to say for the return to their homeland -- of political emigres and has limited the power of the president and extended the rights of parliament. It has also dealt a blow to the positions of private capital in Greece and strengthened the state sector of the economy by means of nationalization of more than 40 industrial firms. Other social and economic reforms have been carried out too. These, however, have not affected the domination of the monopolies. It has to be noted that Greece's entry into the Common Market intensified even more its financial and economic dependence upon the industrially-developed capitalist states and led to terrible consequences for its economy. Eight and one half percent of the country's able-bodied population is now out of work. The level of inflation is one of the highest in Western Europe. Greece's external debt is in the order of $16 billion.

In order to correct the situation, the Papandreou government began to implement a so-called severe economy program about a year ago. This is a means of solving economic probelms at the expense of the working people that is typical of bourgeois governments. It means raising prices, freezing wages, and cutting state expenditure on social needs. Naturally, the severe economic measures were condemned sharply by the Greek trade unions and the Communist Party of Greece, which defend the vital interests of the working people. A wave of protest strikes went through the country. The authorities are clearly concerned over the fall in the popularity of the Socialist government and plan to do something in order to reduce unemployment in the country. Papandreou, the prime minister and leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, having recognized the seriousness of the situation that has come about, appealed to the left-wing and progressive forces in Greece in March of this year to start an open dialogue within the framework of advancement toward social change. We must define the content of our joint actions, he said, and strengthen the unity of the people on a national scale. That is sound thinking, but in democratic circles in Hellas they believe that the issue of whether or not it is going to be possible to secure the unity of the forces of the left on questions of domestic policy depends on the ruling party and its approach to the country's sharp social and economic problems.

WHITE HOUSE BALKS AT PENTAGON FUNDING VOTE

PM181358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "An Angry Administration. U.S. Congress Discussion of the Military Budget."]

[Text] Washington, 14 Aug — In view of U.S. public demands to halt the arms race the U.S. House of Representatives on Wednesday approved amendments to the bill on the Pentagon budget for fiscal 1987. They envisage a 1-year extension of the ban on antisatellite weapon tests and a ban on the production of binary chemical weapons.

"Some congressmen," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "believes that the Democrats' attack on the administration's policy is due to pre-election considerations. Others say that the House's actions show that the public is rebelling against Reagan's increasing military expenditure, as well as the President's policy in the arms limitation sphere."

The outcome of the vote caused fury in the White House that threatened that the President would veto the bill on military appropriations. This is because the versions of the bill approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate are markedly different from one another, although work on them is not yet finished.

CONGRESS ARMS VOTES REFLECT PUBLIC SENTIMENT

PM181109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Sukhoy dispatch: "Painful Sword Jabs"]

[Text] New York — Capitol Hill has turned in recent days into something resembling the hill up which the ancient Greek King Sisyphus attempted to push a stone, only for it to constantly roll down again. After both houses of the U.S. Congress voted to cut the original Pentagon budget for fiscal 1987 submitted by the White House some military department programs are set to "take a tumble." In recent days both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed a series of amendments to the bill on military appropriations that are regarded here as dealing blows to the Republican administration's military policy.

The administration has been most "pained" by the House of Representatives, where the Democrats are in the majority. First, it voted in favor of a 1-year moratorium on nuclear tests with a yield in excess of 1 kiloton; this was followed up by "four skillful and very painful sword jabs," as the subsequent moves by congressmen were described in a television newscast. Thus, in the space of a single day the House of Representatives voted 239 to 176 to cut appropriations for the "star wars" program, as already reported, from $5.3 to $3.1 billion and passed an amendment whereby the administration is forbidden to deploy armaments that go beyond the limits set by SALT II. The next day the lower house of Congress voted to ban antisatellite weapons tests for 1 year and by a substantial majority approved an amendment forbidding for 1 year the appropriation of any funds for the Defense Department for the production of binary chemical charges.

The Senate, which is controlled by the Republicans, has not gone so far. But even it has limited "star wars" appropriations to $3.95 billion and has also urged the President to observe the conditions of the SALT II treaty and immediately resume talks with the Soviet Union on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons test.

The legislators' decisions cannot become law until they are confirmed by both houses of Congress and, finally, by the head of the executive branch, the President. It is quite clear that if any of the bills adopted by the House of Representatives turned up on the White House boss' desk, it will be immediately vetoed. But the fact that such decisions have been taken on Capitol Hill already says a good deal.

The steps taken by the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate are of substantial political import. First, they badly undermine the prestige of the administration and the White House boss and, second, they reflect the feeling in the country. The American public is becoming increasingly resolute in its opposition to the fueling of the arms race and the creation of new kinds of mass destruction weapons and in its rejection of the "star wars" program and approval of a complete ban on all types of nuclear tests. This was confirmed, in particular, by the extensive scale of antiwar demonstrations in many U.S. cities on the day commemorating the victims of Hiroshima. In the run-up to the mid-term elections congressmen who will have to campaign for votes in November have opted to distance themselves from the dangerous "military gambits" to which the present administration is prone.

The administration's reaction to the stance adopted by congressmen on Pentagon budget appropriations has been immediate. K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, sharply criticized the congressmen's actions, describing them as "undermining the President's constructive efforts."

ARTICLE VIEWS ROLE OF U.S. FOREIGN BASES

PM181011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Doctor of Military Sciences Major General R. Simonyan, Retired, article under the rubric "Pentagon's Base Strategy": "West Europe Is the Main Springboard for Aggression" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] U.S. military-political strategy in the postwar years has been repeatedly altered, adapting to the changing world situation. But the gamble on force, the buildup of the U.S. military presence on foreign territories, and the desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community with a view to creating the conditions for carrying out a policy of diktat and hegemonism have always remained. Military bases -- like a giant octopus encircling the entire globe -- are part and parcel of this course.

Today we begin publication of a series of articles that reveal the aggressive essence of the Pentagon's base strategy.

"The whole world is tomorrow's battlefield. Today the task is to provide ourselves with as many strategically important centers in the world as possible and train our troops to hold those territories." That was how the essence of the Pentagon's base strategy was revealed with cynical frankness by U.S. J. Kieffer.

The United States have over 1,500 military bases and centers on foreign territories. Half a million servicemen are permanently stationed there. These nests of aggression are aimed not only against the USSR and its allies. They are also used to exert crude pressure on the liberated countries and to carry out a policy of threats and blackmail. Since World War II the United States has interfered hundreds of times directly or indirectly in other states' affairs, relying on its bases on foreign territories. The bases also serve as strongholds for supporting reactionary dictatorships and for suppressing national liberation movements by force.

At the same time U.S. bases seriously complicate the implementation of an independent policy by the countries in which they are located. They not only deprive them of the right to control a certain part of their own territory but also subject them to the risk of directly or indirectly being an accessory to a U.S. attack on neighboring countries. Their security is thereby jeopardized. This threat will increase several times over in the event of U.S. nuclear weapons' being deployed there. [passage omitted describing the importance of the European NATO countries in terms of the location and number of their American bases]

Washington has created a dense network of military bases in Europe and has concentrated there the largest group of its Armed Forces numbering around 350,000 men. The buildup of the latest U.S. and NATO weapons systems there -- including nuclear weapons systems -- the creation of a first-strike potential, and the nature of operational and combat training quite clearly demonstrate that Washington sees the continent as the main springboard for aggression against the USSR, its allies, and the liberated countries of Africa and the Near East.

It has long been time to rid political thinking of the concept of Europe as a "theater of military action." Europe must be an example of cohabitation among sovereign, different, but peace-loving states. The major proposals the Soviet Union together with its allies recently put forward are aimed precisely at this.

U.S. OFFICIAL BLOCKS JOINT CULTURAL CONTACTS

PM181125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "A Certain (Zabrosski) Says 'No!"]

[Text] New York, 16 Aug -- They came to the United States at the invitation of acquaintances, mainly Americans of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian extraction. They were eagerly awaited and preparations were made for the meeting. It was planned to hold a Sunday friendship day in Arrow Park, not far from New York, where the Russian-Ukrainian-Belorussian society meets. They had hired a university hall in Cleveland and sent hundreds of invitations to Chicago.

But these plans were not fated to put into practice. When the arrivals -- write V. Povolyayev, singer People's Artist of the USSR A. Kocherga, and Kiev Philharmonic soloist S. Glukh -- presented themselves at the local department of the U.S. Immigration and Nationalization Service to obtain permission to go outside New York, they heard a resolute "no!" It came from a certain Mr (Zabrosski), an employee of the service. They appealed via the Soviet consulate to the U.S. State Department. People there acted surprised and said that "there can be no obstacle," and advised them to apply to the immigration service again. But once again, just as irrevocably, the implacable (Zabrosski) said "no!"

Apparently it all came down to Mr (Zabrosski). Such a decisive, independent official. He is opposed to meetings between Soviet people and Americans. Washington, zealous advocate of contacts between people, is "pro." But all this is quite transparent. The reason why a minor official in the immigration service is acting in this way is that he knows the U.S. authorities' true position. While calling verbally for freedom of information and contacts between people and for exchanges between the two countries, in practice they do everything to hamper these ties when the ties are working in favor of peace and the improvement of mutual understanding between people. After all, it was none other than the U.S. State Department that refused U.S. entry visas to a Soviet trade union delegation that was going to Chicago to celebrate the May Day centennial. Soon after that, the U.S. Defense Department banned American servicemen from taking part as boxers in the Moscow Goodwill Games. [paragraph continues]

Now, a few days after the signing of a Soviet-American agreement on cultural ties, the same authorities have tried to "bring to a standstill" the Soviet artists and writers whom people were so eager to hear not only in New York, but also in other U.S. cities,

TASS ON KAL JET: 'PLANNED' U.S. ESPIONAGE ACT

LD181952 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] San Franciso August 18 TASS -- The flight of the South Korean airliner that invaded the Soviet air space in September of 1983 had been a deliberate and thoroughly planned espionage operation of the U.S. secret services. This is shown by new information presented in the news programme of the Kron local television station by prominent American lawyer Melvil Belli. He defends the interests of relatives of the crew members and passengers of the airliner that was used by Washington for a provocative action in the Soviet Far East. The crew of the South Korean "Boeing-747" had been given a special assignment, the widow of one of the pilots told the lawyer in San Francisco. A special monetary reward had been appointed for that assignment and the money had been paid out in advance, M. Belli said.

The American lawyer is of the opinion that the pilots of the violator-plane had surely been aware that they have been flying over the Soviet territory. The same is indicated also by an interview to the UPI by former member of staff of the U.S. Department of State John Keppel. Having thoroughly investigated the existing information, the expert arrived at the conclusion that the navigation equipment on board the South Korean plane enabled its crew to determine the plane's coordinates with precision. The pilots surely knew that they had entered the Soviet air space, Keppel stressed. According to him, tape recordings of the conversations of the air traffic control services which the U.S. Department of State made public three years ago had be "doctored" so as to conceal the events that preceded the incident.

Keppel's opinion that the action of the crew of the "Boeing-747" were deliberate is shared by consultant on civil aviation Larry Porter. He said that a modern passenger plane cannot veer so much off course just by chance.

SENATE SANCTIONS ON RSA TERMED 'HALF-MEASURES'

LD162022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Lidiya Podolnaya commentary]

[Text] After heated debates, the U.S. Senate has approved the bill of sanctions against the RSA.

The question is only of some trade restrictions. Thus, senators think it necessry to ban the import of metallurgy and agricultrual products as well as textiles from the RSA to the United States, and have spoken against new investments by American companies in the RSA economy. It is difficult to call these and other half-measures 'sanctions,' and here is why. Let us look at the paragraph about new investments, according to both American and South African press in the last 2 or 3 years practically nobody has been investing in the RSA, as investors have been simply scared off by the unstable internal political situation in South Africa and by the rise in crisis phenomena in its economy. Generally speaking, every paragraph contains a loophole. Not long ago, the lower House of Congress -- the House of Representatives -- unlike the Senate, went for the introduction of the complete trade boycott.

The degree of the principled nature of legislators obviously in direct relation to the elections that are due in November when the whole House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are to be re-elected. It is clear that neither Democrats, nor Republicans can ignore public opinion in such a situation, and this opinion is increasingly in favor of boycotting the criminal regime of Pretoria. This has been also shown by the latest opinion poll, and the majority of Americans are not simply for sanctions but for the most strict sanctions. Congressmen had to take this into account. Now both bills will be sent to the conference committee of the Congress, where a single version is to be worked out. No doubt, the final draft will be emasculated, otherwise the Presidnet would not sign it.

This point of view rests upon the invariable position of the head of the White House in relation to his partner in constructive cooperation. I recall one of the latest and typical pronouncements by the President: We must help the RSA and not try to break it. A rare harmony of words and deeds! The reasons for such a spiritual closeness are obvious: the strategic U.S. interests in the south of Africa. Firmly holding the first place in trade with racialists, American imperialism intends to preserve its profits there come what may, at the expense of the continuing oppression of millions of Africans. All those words about sanctions -- the matter is not going beyond this stage, in fact -- are designed to placate the wave of public protests, and finally, to protect the racist RSA.

Further Report

LD161927 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The Senate of U.S. Congress turned down the proposal that all the American capital investment be taken out of South Africa. Instead of that step, which specialists say could be one of the more effective measures of the economic boycott of the racist regime, the Senate, controlled by Republican Party of President Ronald Reagan, made another diversionary manoeuvre.

The bill approved by the senators bans all new American investment in South Africa, stops the South African imports of steel, coal, uranium, farm produce and textiles to the USA, embargos the export of American-controlled oil to South Africa and closes the U.S. airports to South African planes.

Despite Washington's claims that the senators went "very far", all but "declaring war" on the Botha government, at a closer look these measures can only be called pseudosanctions.

No new capital investment has been made in South Africa in the past two to three years, as both the American and South African press admits, because the investors are frightened by political instability and the growth of crisis phenomena in the economy of South Africa. The blocking of imports from South Africa is prompted not so much by the desire to do damage to Pretoria as by protectionism because the South African imports which have now been banned were competing with the products of American corporations. As for the oil embargo, the U.S. companies learned to violate it with impunity way back during the Rhodesian crisis, and the South African airlines use "borrowed flags" -- fictitiously handing over there planes to Malai or Swaziland, which are still maintaining relations with Pretoria.

Commenting on the reasons which prompted the senators to approve the pseudosanctions at a time when about 60 percent of the Americans are calling for tough sanctions against South Africa, many observers agree that the law-makers reckoned not only with the dictum of the U.S. President that America should help South Africa, not try to break it, but also with their own selfish interests. According to figures released in the USA, one out of five senators has large personal holdings in South Africa. Republican John Danforth (Missouri) holds stocks of South African companies to the value of more than 600,000 dollars; Nancy Kassebaum (Kansas) 250,000 dollars; Barry Goldwater (Arizona) 200,000 dollars; and Bob Packwood (Oregon) 30,000 dollars.

Small wonder that the Republican majority in the Senate blocked the move to take the American capital investments, evaluated at 12-14 billion dollars, out of South Africa.

U.S. SATELLITE POLICY SERVES 'REACTIONARY FORCES'

LD161641 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Vladimir Paska commentary]

[Text] As already reported, U.S. President Reagan has announced that henceforth, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, will not engage in commercial satellite launches contracted with private companies. According to his statement, American re-usable ships will (?in the future) be used primarily for launches essential for national security interests. Over to commentator Vladimir Pasko:

At the beginning of the seventies, when the program of so-called US. space shuttles was only beginning, American propaganda laid special stress on its supposedly purely peaceful, commercial purpose. It was maintained that the program was called on to serve, first and foremost, companies interested in launching artificial earth satellites. It was conditioned by the demands of scientific and technological progress and constituted, they said, a commercial undertaking which fulfills orders for interested firms for this or that research. With its allocations, the government was only helping it to get on its feet more quickly.

In Washington, this propaganda line turned out to be so advantageous that they didn't relinquish it even when it became known that the main bulk of financial receipts for implementing the program was going to the military department and that a third, and subsequently the greater part of space shuttle launches, had a purely military purpose, and that these ships themselves were essentially transportation for taking into near-earth space not peaceful but military freight, space mines, mirrors for reflecting and guiding laser beams to a target, and even lasers themselves. In essence, this project has become a component of a larger program announced later, which has received the name of star wars. Today's statement that space shuttles will now be used first and foremost for launches with military aims finally tears down the curtain of lies wrapped around it by the propagandists. Together with this, it has once again shown that in conditions of capitalism, technological progress nearly always turns against man and his vital interests. The fact was long ago noted by classical scholars of Marxism.

For one and a half decades, American propaganda has used the space shuttle program to advertise the American way of life and free enterprise as the driving force for technological progress for the benefit of man. In checking up, what should have been concealed has been revealed: Technological progress has been put to the service of the most reactionary forces of militarisim.

BEIJING MAYORAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Discuss Urban Construction

OW182116 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow and Beijing should exchange more experiences in urban construction. This was emphasized during a meeting in Moscow on 18 August between the leaders of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet and the delegation from the Beijing municipal people's government led by Chen Xitong.

During the meeting, the Chinese side learned about the development plan of Moscow during the 12th 5-Year Plan. (Fanisin), chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, said: Moscow people are developing industry, housing construction and services trades, and are engaged in other important tasks.

Chen Xitong, head of the Chinese delegation, briefed the Soviet side on Beijing's development plans. He extended his invitation for a delegation from the Moscow City Soviet to visit Beijing.

Meet Gorispolkom Chairman

LD182207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of the people's government of Beijing headed by Chen Xitong, mayor of the Chinese capital, visited Moscow Gorispolkom today. During a friendship conversation, Comrade Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, familiarized the guests with the way in which the capital's inhabitants were implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The mayor of Beijing has conveyed to moscow an envitation to send its representaties on a return visit. This, he said, would serve as yet another step toward stringthening the friendly contacts between the capitals of good states.

The guests from Beijing had a conversation in the Chief ARchitectural and Design Directorate of Moscow, visited the sites wherehousing construction is proceeding on an extensive scale and saw the Olympic sports complex.

SHAKOV COMMENTS ON DEVELOPING SINO-SOVIET LINKS

OW161321 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Station Commentator Shakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listerners, world public opinion continues to comment on the new proposals put forth by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok. As you all know, the Soviet leader proposed to constructively solve Asia's regional issues. [passage omitted] Moscow political observers believe Soviet-Chinese relations will play a significant role in this aspect. Regarding this matter station commentator Shakov wrote the following:

Obviously it is imperative for the USSR and China to establish good-neighborly relations. [passage omitted] Satisfactorily, the relationship between our two countries has become better and better in recent years. This is an obvious fact to us all. Elaborating on this matter, Gorbachev pointed out: We are willing to hold talks with China at any time and level to discuss any new steps which well create a good-neighborly atmosphere. This is what both countries would like to achieve. We should know that the USSR and China share the same point of view on important issues. Both the USSR and China hope to accelerate socio-economic development in their countries. The Soviet people respect the objectives put forth by the Communist Party of China to establish a modernized socialist society for the great people. The Soviet people must also carry out grand tasks in the course of revolutionary economic transformation. Obviously, to accomplish these tasks, we must cooperate with each other. The better our relations are, the more often we can exchange experiences. Therefore, we will be able to make more contributions to the victory of socialism in the world. [passage omitted]

Our main interest in the Asian-Pacific region is to forge cooperative ties with China and other countries in this region under conditions of honoring the rights of their people to arrange their life as they please, and to solve their problems by themselves in a peaceful environment.

KAPITSA TO VISIT JAPAN 27-29 AUGUST

OW190949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will visit Tokyo August 27-29 for talks with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and other ministry officials, a senior official said Tuesday.

The official in the Foreign Ministry said Kapitsa plans to brief Japanese officials on the details of a speech made on July 28 by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in which he touched on the future security in Asia and the Pacific.

Japanese officials, he said, expect to discuss bilateral problems as well as the timing and other details of a prospective visit to Japan by Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

The official, who declined to be named, said Japan intends to tell Kapitsa that some parts of Gorbachev's speech indicates an "incorrect understanding of Japan," and to ask Soviet leaders to "correct" their views of Japan. He was partly referring to the phrase that Japan and the Soviet Union needs to cooperate in a quiet atmosphere free from past problems.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S. ROLE IN SOUTH KOREA

PM181211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Tikhomirov" Commentator's Column": "Backing Korea's Just Cause"]

[Text] The interests of strengthening peace and of a political settlement of the complex problems which have been jeopardizing the security of the Korean peninsula for some decades now demand the removal of the 40,000-strong Pentagon occupation corps together with its nuclear armaments from the south as soon as possible. This was the Leitmotiv of the recent month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

The month confirmed the breadth and significance of the movement in support of the Korean people's just cause, which has become an international movement. This is no accident. The DPRK's consistent peace-loving policy, in particular its recent proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Korean peninsula, produced a widespread positive reaction among the world community. The implementation of this proposal, in the opinion of the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving states, would be a substantial contribution to the erection of a mighty barrier against the spread and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. Even the Seoul authorities are finding it harder and harder to justify their reluctance to begin the serious dialogue proposed by the DPRK. This evidenced by the new mass protest demonstrations against the U.S. military presence which have swept across South Korea.

But the Washington strategists -- and it is they who call the tune in Seoul -- are far more concerned about U.S. "vital interests' than the peace-loving aspirations of the people of Korea and other states in the region. This was very much in evidence during the recent visit to Seoul by E. Rowny, the U.S. President's senior arms control adviser, whose purpose was to further coordinate the Seoul regime's military efforts with U.S. militarist policy. [more] [paragraph continues]

It was part of E. Rowny's task to pressure the Far Eastern ally to agree as soon as possible to join in the "star wars" plans.

It is easy to see that such a prospect, like the willingness to join in SDI shown by Tokyo, clearly fits in with the U.S. policy of neoglobalism. In particular, it accords with U.S. plans to pull together a 3-way military alliance in the region involving Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

The month of solidarity demonstrated anew the world community's support for the DPRK's sincere desire to strengthen security and cooperation. At the same time, the events of recent weeks have shown that the actions of the U.S. Administration and its South Korean henchmen fundamentally contradict the peace-loving aspirations of the states located in the Asia-Pacific region.

PRAVDA CITES DPRK MEMORANDUM ON UNIFICATION

PM181127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Memorandum Published"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug — Flagrant interference in the Korean people's internal affairs, political, economic, and military expansion, the flouting of the elementary rights of the South Korean population — those are the main features of American imperialism's policy in the Korean peninsula, says a memorandum published by the Secretariat of the DPRK Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Motherland.

Deliverance from Japanese colonial domination did not bring true independence to the South Korean people, who found themselves under the heel of the puppet authorities who obediently carry out instructions from across the ocean, the document says. Washington is not ceremonious about its choice of means of preserving its dominant position in the south.

Nearly 40 years of history of the American military presence in the south of the peninsula provides many examples indicating that it is U.S. imperialism which is the main culprit to blame for the continuing partition of Korea, the memorandum stresses.

DPRK PARTIES, ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD181659 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 TASS — It is only through dialogue, through effective measures aimed at ensuring security in that part of the world that it is possible to prevent the conflagration of a new war in Korea, to preserve peace for the would-be generations, stresses a joint statement of 22 political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has been issued in Pyongyang.

A concrete way to relaxation of tension has been indicated in the DPRK's numerous initiatives, the most important of them being the proposals that the Korean peninsula should become a nuclear-free, peace zone and that negotiations be held with the participation of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, commander in chief of the U.N. Armed Forces in South Korea and defence minister of South Korea, the statement says.

The actions of the ruling circles of the United States and Seoul regime provide an example of obstructionist approach to the problem of settlement in Korea. Instead of making their contribution to the consolidation of peace, Washington and Seoul are continuing aggressive preparations, are building up armed forces, and organizing militaristic exercises. These designs are an obstacle to an independent, peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis.

The Korean people expresses confidence that all progressive political parties and public organisations of the world will display solidarity with their rightful struggle aimed at averting war and reunifying the motherland, the statement stresses.

ANNIVERSARY WREATHS LAID AT DPRK MONUMENTS

PM181130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Wreaths Laid"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Aug -- Wreaths were laid here today, on the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Korea, at the Liberation Monument erected in honor of Soviet troops who died fighting to free Korea. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the USSR Embassy in the DPRK, the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, other ministries and departments of the republic, and a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries visiting Pyongyang.

The following attended the wreath-laying ceremony: So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang WPK City Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Board and DPRK minister of communications; and others.

Wreaths were also laid at the Soviet servicemen's cemetery in Pyongyang and memorials to Soviet liberator-servicemen in other DPRK cities.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH DEPARTS 15 AUGUST

LD151726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Great People's Hural presidium, who has been in our country at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation spending his holiday here, left the USSR today.

DRA'S KARMAL MAKES APPEAL FOR PEACE, SECURITY

PM181227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "Appeal to Compatriots"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Aug — Babrak Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Copuncil, has appealed to all his compatriots to help secure peace and security for Afghanistan. During a radio and television broadcast he stated that the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by the forces of imperialism and reaction had cost many lives and caused enormous material damage.

Speaking about the international situation, B. Karmal stressed that the attempts of imperialism, headed by American imperialism, to gain military advantage over socialist countries had led to a substantial heightening of tension and the return of the threat of nuclear war. He rated highly the USSR's peace-loving initiatives and said that the Afghan people fully support the soviet policy aimed at removing the danger of a worldwide military conflict capable of destroying human civilization. The DRA, B. Karman observed, has invariably supported the principles of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and cooperation among states in its foreign policy.

B. Karmal urged Afghans now far from their homeland to return and take part in the nationwide task of building a new and just society.

Kabul, 15 August — Dozens of Afghan families belonging to the Hazara nationality who left their country under the impact of hostile propaganda have returned to their homeland. Duped, they led a miserable existence in neighboring Iran where, by their own admission, they were regarded as "second-class" people.

Those who have returned home bear witness that the counterrevolution entrenched in Iran carries out vigorous ideological conditioning of Afghans who have left their homeland and distorts the nature and aims of the Afghan revolution. They have tried to drum into us that prison awaited our return home, an Hazara stated. However, in reality, the authorities in the DRA welcomed us warmly and have done their utmost to see that we returned to our homes as quickly as possible.

GOVERNMENT SENDS HOLIDAY MESSAGE TO AFGHANISTAN

PM190914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee

To Comrade Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

To Comrade Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Soviet people the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate you, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, and the entire Afghan people on the national holiday — restoration of independence day.

Exactly 67 years ago the Soviet state was the first in the world to officially recognize Afghanistan's independence. Good-neighborly relations, which, as V.I. Lenin noted, opened up extensive opportunities for mutual assistance against any encroachments by foreign predators on the freedom and property of others, were established between our countries and peoples in complete accordance with their national interests.

Throughout thier history Soviet-Afghan relations have developed on the ascendant, the solidarity between the peoples has strengthened, and their mutual understanding of and trust in each other have grown. When Afghanistan was subjected to large-scale aggression from the forces of imperialism and regional reaction after the 1978 national democratic revolution, the Soviet Union extended a helping hand to its freedom-loving and courageous people.

Under the complex conditions of the undeclared war the DRA, despite all attempts to hamper its development, is persistently implementing socioeconomic transformations and striving for fundamental improvements in all spheres of life. The revolution's social base is expanding and growing stronger and the process of setting up organs of people's power is continuing. The PDPA's policy enjoys growing support from various strata and groups of the population.

The DRA's foreign policy course, founded on a desire for peace and for the maintenance of good relations with all countries, is an important factor in asserting the principle of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation among the states of the Asian Continent.

The Soviet Union firmly supports Afghanistan's efforts aimed at defending its sovereignty and its enterprising and constructive position on the speediest achievement of a political settlement which will ensure a real end to outside armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs and guarantee that is not resumed. We recently stressed this with renewed force in Vladivostok.

We sincerely wish the friendly Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, and you, dear comrades, futher successes in implementing the tasks of the national democratic revolution.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

NAJIBULLAH CITED ON NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

LD182042 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 18 TASS -- "The Afghan people which has heralded the liberation of the Asian Continent from the yoke of colonialism is now waging a determined struggle against the enemies of its freedom and the right to self-determination," said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Najibullah. He spoke over the television today on the occasion of Afghanistan's national day -- the day of the restoration of independence.

"In the years that have passed since the victory of the April Revolution, Afghanistan scored great successes along the road of social and economic progress," Najibullah said. He spoke highly of heroism of soldiers of the Afghan Army protecting the fatherland's independence and sovereignty from encroachments of imperialism and reaction. Najibullah said that the assistance given to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union at the time of trial for the republic has played the decisive role in the protection of the gains of the revolution.

NUR VIEWS 'LONG, THORNY ROAD' AHEAD FOR DRA

PM181225 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 32, 18 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by PDPA Politburo Member Nur Ahmad Nur: "A Goodwill Gesture"]

[Text] Like Europe, Asia too must become a continent of peace. Every Afghan is aware of the importance of this theme underlying the speech made by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, for our country's destinies are indeed inextricably bound up with the destinies of the entire Asian continent.

Revolutionary Afghanistan has welcomed the speech in which the Soviet leader put forward concrete and constructive proposals on improving the situation in Asia and the Pacific. A videotape of his speech was relayed on national televison and all the country's leading newspapers carried a detailed summary of it, with special emphasis on paragraphs that directly bear upon the regional conflicts in Asia. This is quite understandable, as such conflicts are the sources of international tensions which jeopardize peace and stability in the continent. One such source of tension is the situation that has evolved around Afghanistan.

It may be recalled that virtually on the very next day following the April 1978 Revolution our country became the victim of armed intervention by external forces, in particular the U.S. and its close NATO allies, and also Pakistan and Iran. Washington's complicity in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan developed with time into its spy department's biggest clandestine operation. The CIA spends a good portion of its budget on subversive actions against the D.R.A. U.S. ruling circles will stop at nothing in their attempt to destablilize the situation in Afghanistan and prevent our people from building a new life and creating a society of social justice.

Moscow calls for a settlement of all conflicts in Asia through peaceful negotiations. Afghanistan shares this view. It entered into indirect talks with Pakistan through the U.N. Under-Secretray-General for special Political Affairs Diego Cordovez. At these talks, of which the seventh round is currently under way in Geneva, the basic principles for normalizing the situation around Afghanistan are discussed. Meanwhile, the recent decision of the Soviet and D.R.A. governments to have six regiments of the limited Soviet military contingent withdrawn from Afghanistan before the end of their year reaffirms once again the readiness of Kabul and Moscow to do all in their power to bring the Geneva talks to a successful conclusion.

This decision also indicated that the political situation within our country is becoming stabilized and that the Afghan people are increasingly giving their support to the revolutionary government. Although it would be premature to say that

Simultaneously with the offensive against Afghan counterrevolution takes place, local government bodies are being consolidated. Afghanistan has 31 electoral districts. In 23 elections to the jirgahs, the local bodies of power, have already been held and another three they are taking place now. In September elections to local bodies of authority will have been held throughout the country.

Members of local government bodies include workers, peasants, artisans, representatives of the national bourgeoisie, clerics and representatives of other strata. The social and national composition of the jirgahs demonstrates the PDPA's fidelity to its policy of broadening the social base of the revolution and of securing peace, accord and national reconciliation.

The decision to withdraw some Soviet units from the D.R.A. refutes Western progaganda's vicious claims that the Soviet Union will never pull its troops out of Afghanistan. They would have left the D.R.A. long ago, were it not for the continuous outside interference in our domestic affairs. However, developments show that the West, which shouts the loudest about the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, in fact least of all wants a political settlement of what it calls the "Afghan question." Ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution are received in Washington, Bonn, Paris and other Western capitals and are provided with millions of dollars to engage in terror and sabotage against the Afghan people. Throughout the years of the undeclared war that has been foisted upon us, thousands of peaceful Afghans have died, while the damages inflicted upon our economy have already exceeded 45 billion Afghanis. The bandits perpetrate all these crimes on the spurious pretext of "defending Islam in Afghanistan." Actually, they not only kill pious Moslems, but also systematically destroy mosques and murder clerics.

Our struggle has not yet ended. A long, thorny road lies ahead. In this grim fight we look to the Soviet Union for help and support. Together with Afghan soldiers and defenders of the revolution the Soviet soldiers were upholding our people's right to freedom and independence. Our people will never forget this help. "Friendship with the Soviet Union," PDPA General Secretary Najibullah stated, "is not only internationalism in action. It is also patriotism. We shall hand this friendship down from generation to generation."

We shall tell that to the Soviet soldiers who will soon be leaving Afghanistan. We shall see them off and honor them, voicing our heartfelt gratitude for their impartial assistance in this grim hour of our history.

DRA REBELS CAUGHT WITH CHEMICAL WEAPONS

PM181147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Using Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Aug -- In the Chesht-e Sharif region of Herat Province a self-defense detachment has apprehended a group of dushmans belonging to a terrorist organization. The counterrevolutionaries, BAKHTAR reports, citing the Republic's security organs, were caught red-handed attempting to use chemical weapons.

One of those arrested, a certain Rahim Majid admitted that he had spent a long time in the Warsak camp on Pakistani territory, where the dushmans do their combat training. Special groups intended to use chemical weapons against the Afghan population have been trained there by U.S. instructors. [paragraph continues]

The special groups, Majid pointed out, take turns to wait for the results of the terrible effect of gases and other toxic substances on peaceful inhabitants and photograph what has happened, so as to claim subsequently that these were "atrocities" committed by Soviet soldiers and Afghan Army servicemen.

AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON ARMY DAY

PM191023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Watching over the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Aug — A cememonial meeting devoted to the DRA Army Day has been held here. In the meeting presidium were Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; members and candidate members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee; and heads of friendly countries' military delegations which have arrived in Kabul to attend the festivities.

A report was delivered by Colonel General Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister. The heroic history of the DRA Armed Forces, he said, features many glorious pages. So, 67 years ago the Afghan people, taking up arms, covered themselves with unfading glory gaining freedom and independence for their motherland in difficult battles with the British colonizers. It was during those years that the foundations were laid for the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the country of great Lenin which gave the Afghan people invaluable assistance in routing the foreign interventionists.

The democratic forces in the Afghan Army, the minister went on, played an important role in the victory of the 1978 April Revolution. Immediately after the revolution had taken place, the forces of international imperialism and reaction unleashed an undeclared war against the DRA. Since that time to the present day, the Afghan Army has been watching over the gains of the revolution. The country honors the memory of the heroes who have their lives in the struggle against the counterrevolution, for the bright future of the Afghan people.

Now N. Mohammad pointed out, the combat might of the servicemen of the Afghan Army has increased considerably and the standard of their political training and discipline has risen. Armed with the most modern weapons and enjoying the boundless respect of the Afghan people, the Army is inflicting crushing blows on the counterrevolutionary gangs infiltrated into the country from abroad. The PDPA plays a decisive role in military building. Suffice it to say that 80 percent of the Armed Forces' officers are members of the PDPA or the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, the party's most immediate reserve. We can state with pride that the country's Armed Forces are ready to tackle the task set them by the party in restoring peace and security and ending the bloodshed in the country.

On behalf of the Afghan people and their Army, the minister emphasized, I would like, on this festive day, to express feelings of the most sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the fraternal Soviet people, and the internationalist servicemen in the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Every Afghan citizen knows that without the USSR'S assistance, the DRA would have been unable to defend its independeuce, sovereignty, and territorial integrity against the encroachments of international imperialism headed by the United States.
counterrevolution, subsidized and supported by the U.S. and regional reaction, has been completely defeated, in recent months it has been hit hard and in several provinces its positions are now much weaker.

The meeting was addressed by the head of the Soviet military delegation Army General I.M. Tretyak, USSR, deputy defense minister. On behalf of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the entire personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces he congratulated the Afghan people on their Army Day and wished the Afghan Army success in routing the armed counterrevolution.

The Soviet people's solidarity with the efforts of the PDPA and the DRA Government aimed at routing the counterrevolutionary gangs and strengthening the social base of the April Revolution, he said, was expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress and in the recent speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok. The decision to send six regiments of Soviet internationalist servicemen home, the head of the Soviet military delegation said, represents another gesture of goodwill made by the USSR and Afghanistan toward a peaceful settlement of the prevailing situation.

Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has received members of the foreign military delegations which have arrived in Kabul to attend the festivities to mark the DRA Army Day, including the Soviet military delegation headed by Army General I.M. Tretyak, USSR deputy defense minister.

Central Committee Address

LD182049 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 18 TASS -- The maintenance and equipment of the Army has been and remains one of the most important tasks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, says an address of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to Afghan soldiers on the occasion of the day of Afghanistan's Army. This task assumes ever greater importance in conditions when an undeclared war is waged against Afghanistan by the forces of international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, when the gains of the revolution are threatened, says the address.

In the years that have passed since the victory of the national democratic April Revolution, the Afghan Army, which inherited the best combat traditions of predecessors, has been turned into an army of the new type. It now reliably protects the Afghan people which is waging the struggle against external and internal enemies, the address says. Jointly with units of home guards and security forces, the army, having the strategic initiative, is conducting successful combat operations against counter-revolutionary gangs. The address of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan also points out the role of the Afghan Army in expanding the social base of the April Revolution. The people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan highly appreciates the valour and heroism of soldiers waging the struggle against counter-revolution. The evidence of this is the decision of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to institute the title "hero of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" and honorary names for units.

The address urges commanders and political workers, officers, sergeants and soldiers to consolidate the Army's combat potential, to perfect combat skills, to be ever ready for a resolute and effective struggle against enemies of the April Revolution for the sake of defending sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the fatherland, to rally closer around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Afghan Army must fully destroy counter-revolution and ensure conditions for peaceful work of the people, the address emphasises.

DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON DRA ARMY PREPAREDNESS

LD181003 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 18 TASS -- "At present the level of combat and political preparedness of generals, officers and men of the Afghan Army has grown," Lieutenant General Nazar Mohammad, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Afghan defence minister, told the BAKHTAR agency. This finds its expression in several important changes taking place in the Afghan Army. Victories were won over counter-revolutionary gangs in the Khost District, the Qandahar, Paktia and Herat Provinces. Officers and soldiers of the Afghan Army displayed true heroism and valour during these and other military operations.

Replying to a question of a BAKHTAR reporter on the Soviet decision to return home six regiments from the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Nazar Mohammad said: "This step shows that the fighting efficiency of the Afghan Army has grown considerably, and today it is the main force in the struggle for normalizing the military and polical situtation in Afghanistan. We shall successfully protect our homeland, in future too, with the internationalist assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries."

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS SOUTHERN INDIA

LD182121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1527 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Madras (State of Tamil Nadu), 18 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Leonid Kotov reports:

A month of Indian-Soviet friendship, devoted to the 15th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India and the 39th anniversary of the Republic's independence, is continuing in India. Rallies, forums, exhibitions and meetings with Soviet people are taking place in various towns of the country. The Indian-Soviet friendship anniversary is also being widely celebrated in the state of Tamil Nadu in southern India, where the inhabitants are currently warmly receiving a delegation of the Soviet people led by S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation are based on a community of views on world problems and on adherence to the fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence between states with various social systems, declared the governor of the state of Tamil Nadu, S.L. Khurana, at a meeting with the Soviet delegation. This friendship has found its concrete expression in the principled political support by the USSR for India in its struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and in defense of its sovereignty, he said.

High assessment of the friendly relations between the peoples of the USSR and India was made by the participants in an Indian-Soviet friendship rally that has taken place here on the initiative of Friends of the Soviet Union Society. The USSR's new peaceful proposals, directed at strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, have found wide support in India, emphasized the chief minister of Tamil Nadu, M.G. Ramachandran, speaking at the rally.

VOSS WELCOMES CAMBODIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD190836 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS — A delegation of the National Assembly of Cambodia, led by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It was met at the airport by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other officials.

FOREIGN MINISTERS HAIL SOVIET INITIATIVES

LD181544 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi August 18 TASS — The Soviet initiatives advanced in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok and aimed at the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, the development of equal cooperation of all peoples of the Asian-Pacific region have been highly assessed in the joint communique on the results of the conference of foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea that ended here. Its participants fully supported the Soviet Union's tireless efforts in the struggle for peace and international security, to end the nuclear arms race and prevent its spread to outer space.

The document emphasises that it is only by joint efforts of all countries and peoples that an end can be put to the military and political confrontation in Asia and the Pacific basin, conditions can be created for a gradual turning of that part of the world into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea supported more than once the striving to recall Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea provided the Pol Pot group is removed from the political arena, and are prepared to start immediately the talks aimed at an early settlement of questions around Kampuchea. This would be a contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea declared again that even if a political settlement of the Kampuchea problem was not achieved, the stage-by-stage withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea every year would be continued. This process must be completed in the year 1990. But if the hostile forces try to take advantage of the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers to intensify subversive actions against Kampuchea, appropriate measures will be taken by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the communique says.

The countries of Indochina confirmed the striving to restore friendship with the Chinese people.

PRAVDA Reports Parley

PM190943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ministers Confer"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Aug — The latest conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam ended here today. Taking part in it were Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, and Lao foreign minister; Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister; and Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister.

The conference analyzed the present situation in the Asia-Pacific region and discussed measures to deepen the process of improving the situation in Southeast Asia and around Cambodia. The three countries' new unity of view on all the most important international questions was reaffirmed and their resolve to continue to strengthen fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to develop good-neighborly relations with all the region's states was expressed.

The conference participants adopted a joint communique.

Speaking at the conference closing ceremony, Nguyen Co Thach stressed that it marked an important state in the struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are giving the Indochinese peoples great help and support in this struggle.

PHILIPPINES PLANS EXTENDING USSR COOPERATION

LD182047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1923 GMT 18 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The Philippines Government intends to extend its economic ties with the socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union. This was stated by Laurel, the country's vice president and prime minister.

When receiving the new ambassador of the Philippines to the USSR, he stressed that the Philippines Government led by President Aquino is banking on making active use of Soviet technology and experience in constructing power engineering projects, including thermal powerplants. Another cooperation possibility, Laurel said, could be the repair of ships of the Soviet merchant marine in Philippines shipyards.

These are significant and good intentions which are worthy of support.

KORALEV: U.S. PRESSURING MANILA ON BASES

PM181121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[I. Kovalev dispatch: "Threats Continue"]

[Text] The commission drafting the new Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines has not yet settled the issue of whether or not to incorporate in the basic law an article on the liquidation of the U.S. military bases on the country's territory. While this issue is being decided, Washington continues its campaign of pressure on Manila to prevent any encroachment whatever upon its bases.

More and more U.S. "experts on Pacific Ocean problems" are arriving here. Without the U.S. military bases the Philippines will be defenseless -- this is what they are trying to impress upon the Philippine Administration and public. but such suggestions and now being received here without the trust of former times.

This is why the United States is switching ever more perceptibly to other levers of pressure on Manila. Exploiting the very acute crisis being experienced by the Philippine economy, and the country's enormous foreign debts ($26 billion), Washington is switching to threats of an economic nature.

The local newspaper MANILA DAILY BULLETIN was published an article on this topic, an unsigned article but one clearly paid for by the Americans. This article states: "The uncertainty on the issue of the status of the U.S. military bases on the Philippines, and even more so the inclusion in the Constitution of an article concerning their liquidation, is frightening U.S. investors away from the Philippines."

A simple calculation: The threat may work inasmuch as in the circumstances of the economic crisis the Philippine authorities are extremely interested in foreign capital investment. However, local commentators do not believe that this pressure will produce any great result.

U.S.-THAI MILITARY EXCERCISES 'CLEARLY PROVOCATIVE'

LD182217 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Large-scale U.S.-Thai military exercises code-named "Cobra Gold-86" have ended in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean border and the waters of the Gulf of Siam.

"The sting of the golden 'Cobra' are the thousands of men and officers including the U.S. Marines and a special task force, tens of aircraft, among which for the first time were F-16 aircraft sent from a U.S. base in South Korea, and the battleship New Jersey."

Foreign observers drew attention to the fact that the fresh muscle-flexing demonstration was held in one of the crisis zones of the Asian-Pacific region -- on Thailand's border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is with clearly provocative aims, the commentary stresses, that militaristic games were held in the places where Pol Pot gangs and other Khmer reactionaries thrown out of Kampuchea's territory are now stationed.

The point at issue are not only the provocative exercises "Cobra Gold-86". Washington continues in the guise of the so-called "humanitarian aid" supporting the forces of Khmer reaction, who entrenched themselves on Thailand's territory. As is known, they overseas appropriated millions of dollars for that aim.

The Pentagon is making vigorous efforts to draw Bangkok into its dangerous game. Since 1979 the U.S. military subsidies and loans to it have more than trebled and since the early eighties the Thai Army has received from the overseas modern arms worth almost two billion dollars. Thailand's military budget has been excessively inflated as a result of U.S. pressure.

The militaristic "Cobra", PRAVDA says, is a source of a serious threat to peace and stability in Indochina. It is impossible to ease tensions in the region by flexing the military muscle.

People can clearly see that sabre-rattling by the USA and its partners can resolve none of the problems existing there.

U.S. SEEN USING KIRIBATI PACT AS ARMS 'EXCUSE'

PM181135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Provocateurs"]

[Text] The opponents of international cooperation are in a state of agitation. What upsets them most of all is the Soviet Union's peace initiatives to incorporate the Asia-Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Forces in the United States who have absolutely no intention of renouncing plans for turning entire areas of the planet into Pentagon military bridgeheads see the USSR's proposals as a threat to their militarist designs. These gentlemen are not pleased either by the fact that the Soviet proposal has been welcomed around the world, including Asian and Pacific countries.

To present a distorted picture of Moscow's initiative at all costs and to revive the slanderous "Soviet military threat" fiction -- this is the job the powers that be have given the U.S. mass media. The leadership of NBC television also decided to do their bit to promote this ugly cause.

"Help!" NBC correspondent (J. Miklashevski) shouts, seeing the "hand of Moscow" in the waters of the South Pacific. "Some very important shipping routes are within the USSR's reach," he asserts with feigned alarm. But the actual inhabitants of the South Pacific region do not see this threat. According to the Australian newspaper THE CANBERRA TIMES, "not a single Soviet warship of military aircraft has been located in the southern part of the Pacific." It is true that you can catch sight there of the battleship New Jersey, the nuclear-power cruiser Long Beach, and other warships, but, as is know, they have nothing to do with the Soviet Navy.

The gentleman from NBC also sees a "threat to U.S. security" in another corner of the Pacific. "The agreement on fishing rights signed by the USSR with the island state of Kiribati," NBC announced, "is the first step toward securing the first deepwater port for Soviet warships in the southern Pacific."

As is known, a fishing cooperation agreement was signed in the spring between the USSR and Kiribati, a small state with a population of 60,000. The press, and the Australian press in particular, reported: "The agreement with Kiribati does not give the USSR the right to use the country's ports. Kiribati decided to sign it in response to the Reagan administration's reluctance to chew out U.S. tuna fishermen who are actively exploiting this small Pacific country's sole natural resource. Kiribati President J. Tabai said: "We have concluded with the USSR a purely economic agreement which serves our interests. Above all it corresponds to our government's main policy of securing a fair income... We simply want to improve the people's living standard, and the agreement with the Soviet Union helps us to do this."

It is clear from U.S. mass media reports that the Pentagon generals see the agreement as an excuse for further intensifying the militarization of the Asia-Pacific region. NBC, for example, pointing out that the Pentagon intends to show "some military muscle to keep control of the Pacific," reports: "The United States is adopting an offensive strategy in the Pacific which amounts to deploying a sufficient number of forward-based ships."

So the U.S. television company's report has merely confirmed how timely the new Soviet peace initiative was.

TASS NOTES NEW ZEALAND"S DEPARTURE FROM ANZUS

LD131946 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 13 Aug 86

["New Zealand Excommunicated" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- "The United States used its dictatorial powers and, winning the agreement of Australia, suspended on August 11 New Zealand's membership in the ANZUS military and political bloc," writes the newspaper IZVESTIYA today.

A statement on Wellington's formal "excommunication" was recorded in the joint communique summing up two-day negotiations in San Francisco between Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. This is how Americans decided to punish an ally which encroached, in their opinion, on U.S. geostrategic "vital interests". "The tripartite alliance which was set up in 1951 and included Australia, New Zealand and the USA," runs the commentary, "barged into a stormy zone of the crisis 16 months ago."

The prime reason for this was the decision by the Lange government to ban the call of any nuclear-capable and nuclear-powered warships to New Zealand ports. Earlier, Labourite David Lange who came to power after the victory at the elections in July 1984, had started a campaign for turning the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone.

Running into New Zealand's firm determination to remain loyal to its choice, the United States started steering things to ousting the country from ANZUS. "The affront suffered by the United States not only from New Zealand but also from other South Pacific states which voiced support for turning the region into a nuclear-free zone," points out IZVESTIYA, "shows deep-rooted changes in the views of South Pacific countries. They are turning away from the course of confrontation, fraught with political instability in the region, and are working for improving the situation, which conforms to the vital and long-term interests of their peoples".

PACIFIC FORUM BOOSTS NUCLEAR-FREE CONCEPT

PM181153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "For a Nuclear-free Zone"]

[Text] Canberra, 9 Aug -- Another step toward officially declaring the southern part of the Pacific a nuclear-free zone was taken at the latest session of the South Pacific Forum in the capital of Fiji, Suva. Its participants agreed and approved protocols to the treaty on such a zone which was concluded at last year's session of the forum -- an organization which unites 13 countries in that part of the world. The treaty stipulates that its participants must not produce or acquire "any nuclear explosive devices." Testing nuclear weapons and dumping radioactive waste in the Pacific are also banned.

An important role in the practical implementation of the treaty is to be played by the protocols to the treaty to be submitted for signature by all powers which possess nuclear weapons. Although the Soviet Union and China have expressed themselves clearly in support of the nuclear-free zone, France, which carries out its nuclear tests in the area, and the United States and Britain have put forward a whole series of objections.

ROLE OF POLISH CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL DESCRIBED

PM190857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov dispatch: "Lawsuit: From the Experience of the Development of Socialist Democracy in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A lawsuit is a commonplace occurrence in legal practice. On this occasion, however, the action was brought against the Council of Ministers by...a people's council. That sounds quite unusual, doesn't it? A grassroots organ of power enters into collision with the government. Or rather it seeks the reversal of one of its decisions.

However, there is nothing special, let alone sensational, about this now. It is true that there was a time, not so long ago at that, when anything like this was impossible, simply unthinkable. Whereas now, a people's council instituting legal proceedings is not displaying disobedience or even obstinacy. It is acting in accordance with the law -- the letter and the spirit of the law.

What innovations have appeared in the exercise of power by the people in Poland in recent years? The rights and independence of people's councils at all levels have been extended, the election system is being improved, self-government is being strengthened, and the legislative and -- most important -- the supervisory activity of the Polish parliament, the Sejm, and its commissions has been stepped up and become much more varied. Consultations with the public are widely used.

And finally, at the beginning of this year, in implementation of the instructions of the 9th PZPR Congress and a subsequent decision of the Polish Sejm, a Constitutional Tribunal was established -- a special new organ which, as a completely independent body, is to pass objective judgment on whether any resolution, instruction, circular, or decision is in accordance with the country's fundamental law, the Constitution. The provenance of the legal documents is immaterial as far as the tribunal is concerned. They may originate at the highest level of the state hierarchy but this will not intimidate the tribunal, which is guided in its activity by the measure of socialist legality alone. It is not the tribunal's task to ascertain what prompted the authors of the various kinds, of injunctions to adopt them, whether it be good intentions -- good from their author's viewpoint, that is -- or the needs of the moment, or a precedent, or departmental interests, or plain willfulness. All it does is to assess these injunctions in a principled fashion.

The Constitutional Tribunal is composed of a number of the country's prominent lawyers -- 12 judges in all. It initiates legal proceedings both on its own initiative and at the request of certain state and public institutions, defined by law and including, for instance, voivdship people's councils. On this occasion the case was labeled "People's Council Versus Council of Ministers" for the very reason that an appeal against a government decision was lodged with the tribunal by the Wroclaw Voivdship People's Council.

This is the first case that the Constitutional Tribunal has considered in the course of its still very short history. It has been filed under the number 1/86.

The gist of the case is as follows. In the past, on the basis of a government resolution many tens of thousands of citizens bought apartments from the state which thus became their property. In Wroclaw alone just under 7,000 apartments were sold. In September last year the Council of Ministers adopted a decision to increase the charges for the apartments that had been acquired by people many years before. This was perceived as a violation of existing legislation and produced an avalanche of complaints. The general tenor of articles in the press was also critical. The Presidium of the Wroclaw Voivodship People's Council took the initiative to take this case to the Constitutional Tribunal.

The auditorium in the Sejm building on Wiejska street was filled to capacity. The interest in the session was tremendous. As mentioned before, this was the first time that something like this had happened in the exercise of socialist democracy in Poland. Representatives of the broadest public circles and many journalists had gathered, television cameras were installed — this by no means commonplace event had to be recorded. And although the topic to which many hours of pleadings were to be devoted was outwardly hardly of burning interest, the outcome of the lawsuit was attracting the interest of both the people living in the apartments bought from the state, and those who had no interest in them at all, that is to say, of all the citizens. This was because it is important for them to know and to be able to believe that in a socialist state the Constitution and the laws based on it serve the people and are geared to protecting their interests and that no one is free to disregard them in any form. Official decisions cannot be based on subjectivism, willfulness, or a capricious interpretation of the state laws.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the establishment within our state system of such an important institution as the Constitutional Tribunal, the Polish newspapers wrote during the proceedings. What is important is not just that it is possible now to protect oneself against actions which are in contradiction with the Constitution and which frequently take the form of official, legally enforceable documents. It is important that all state organs and establishments drawing up enforceable enactments are compelled now willy-nilly to consider whether the document which they have drawn up and which is intended to regulate social relations in a given sphere accords with the fundamental law. The citizens of a socialist state must have confidence in the unshakable nature of the constitutional norms and the firm guarantees which they provide. The law enjoys prestige and respect when it is constant, when it cannot be turned upside down or manipulated with impunity.

At one time, local journalists have noted, the view was firmly established that there was no need for any special institutions to monitor the observance of constitutional norms. This viewpoint was based on the idealistic conception of the principles governing the socialist state which, it was claimed, come into play automatically, as a result of its conflict-free natural internal cohesion and harmony. However, as we can easily see for ourselves, a considerable gap sometimes separates ideals from practice. Bureaucracy, narrow group interests, and violations of socialist law and order whichu frequently stem from subjective factors persist in real life. Thus the need for an institution to guarantee the strict implementation of the fundamental law is dictated by the needs of life itself.

But let us return to the court case. Taking part in it on the government side were two deputy ministers defending the Council of Ministers' position, and on the people's council side its plenipotentiary representative and the republic's deputy prosecutor general. It must be mentioned that, long before the adoption of the decision to raise the rents which so upset the citizens, the prosecutor's office did warn about the consequences of passing such a decision and the reaction it would provoke among the public.

The tribunal was convened twice. The sides' arguments and expert and specialist opinions were heard. J. Linowski, spokesman for the voivodship people's council, said: "The nature of civil relations is such that the government side cannot by itself change existing agreements because this would violate the equal-rights status of the sides." Deputy Prosecutor General J. Szewczyk drew attention to the concern caused among the public by examples of this kind of instability in the legal order. The government representatives defended themselves by referring to the practice of concluding different kinds of legal agreements.

The a 1-month recess was announced. This was needed by the government side to reply in writing to a number of specific questions connected with its interpretation of the adopted decision. Finally, under the chairmanship of Judge Kl Dzialoch, the tribunal's final session was held. It pronounced the following verdict: The government decision is at variance with Article 67 of the Constitution and the corresponding law of the Sejm. The government side was given 3 months to eliminate this contradiction, that is, to change its decision in favor of the other side. Naturally, the Council of Ministers can appeal against the verdict. But in order to do so it would have to find weighty arguments.

And so the first case in the history of the Constitutional Tribunal has been dealt with and added to the treasure-house of experience in socialist democracy. Who has gained and who has lost? A prominent Polish journalist who, incidentally, lives in an apartment bought from the state has said that, in his view, it is hardly correct to pose this question. Law and order, legality, and truth have gained and that, ultimately, is what we are all interested in. The gain lies in the main lesson of the case "People's Council Versus Council of Ministers" -- namely in the strengthening public awareness of the solidity of the new democratic institutions which stand guard over the unshakable constituional principles created and operating not for the sake of form and not for the the sake of embellishing the facade of the state. Were there not misgivings in this case, both before the investigation started and after it was concluded, as to whether these proceedings would damage the prestige of the government?

"Indeed, there were," Z. Czeszejko-sochacki, a prominent Polish lawyer, said. "This is exactly what the skeptics were predicting. Although, incidentally, they themsleves failed to make any suggestions as to what mechanism should be used to preclude mistakes. The majority of people, however, do not share their view. They believe that in this kind of case there are no losers. After all, it is the cause of strengthened law and order which stands to gain, and that is what the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress call for. It is a good thing that public activeness in defense of the law, our fundamental law, is growing. Other cases have already been submitted to the Constitutional Tribunal.

The tribunal's activity has been highly appraised by the public and in the press. Wherever the instrument of publicity and authoritative supervision is brought into play, emotions recede into the background, conflicts are defused, and the responsiblity of people vested with powers to adopt decisions which affect the interests of broad strata of the popolation is enhanced. The system of socialist democracy is being improved, and valuable experience is being accumulated.

NORADIC MINISTERS MEETING ENDS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD151543 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Copenhagen August 15 TASS -- The foreign ministers of Iceland, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark have ended their official meeting here.

They adopted a joint communique stressing the priority importance of achieving positive change at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva, which, they said, should help end the arms race, cut back nuclear armories and keep weapons out of space.

The document also emphasized the need to preserve everything positive that has already been achieved in arms control and the importance of signing a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. It voiced the hope for progress at talks on a general prohibition of chemical weapons as well.

The ministers spoke positively of the work done by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and declared that the delegations from the Nordic countries there would exert every effort towards its successful outcome.

They condemned the Israeli policy of annexxing others' lands and the criminal activities of Pretoria, expressing readiness to help make sure that the U.N. Security Council would impose wide-ranging international sanctions against the apartheid regime.

VIEWS EXCHANGED WITH UK ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD150955 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] London August 15 TASS -- Soviet-British exchange of views on the situation in southern Africa took place at Great Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

A.L. Adamishin, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Ewen Fergusson, deputy to the permanent under-secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, took part in the exchange of views.

The Soviet representative also had a conversation with the Baroness Young, minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain.

'PROVOCATIVE' NATO AIR EXERCISES HELD IN UK

PM181126 Moscow KRASNAYAZZEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[Major V. Nikanorov "Pertinent Notes": "Provocative Exercises"]

[Text] "Our reconnaissance reports that we will have to attack a Soviet airfield already partly out of action. Today we intend to finish it off..."

No, that sentence does not hark back to World War II. It was by no means spoken by some Hitlerite ace. No. It was spoken just a few days ago by U.S. Major Bob Hilton. The belligerent major, Britain's THE OBSERVER reported, rushed from Nevada to Britain in his fighter in order to head a "combat mission" within the framework of "Tactical Fighter Meet" -- the largest NATO air exercises ever held in Britain. [paragraph continues]

Warplanes from eight NATO countries have been taking part in them.

The newspaper report revealed several other extremely noteworthy details about this militarist action. It seems that on the eve of the maneuvers an immense swampy region in northern Britain was turned... into "Soviet territory." The Defense Ministry, THE OBSERVER writes, provided a military airfield in Northumberland with "Rusian-style" markings and sited aircraft "very similar to Russian fighters" there. Models of Soviet tanks, missile positions, anti-aircraft batteries, and trucks were also used. These targets which, for extra realism, had red stars painted on them, were attacked by NATO aircraft, which carried out over 400 missions during the week.

Here is a typical detail. Taking part in the maneuvers were aircraft from the very same U.S. Air Force squadron that more than 40 years ago was tasked with dropping atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And now, THE OBSERVER attests, this same subunit had been given a "strategically important nuclear role."

The theme of the provocative maneuvers that have just concluded in Britain is not an original one: a "Russian invasion of Western territory." Certain circles in the West can in no way give up the obsolete bugbear of the "Soviet military threat," seeing it as a good support for their militarist plans. Hiding behind the mythical "threat," they militate for an unchecked buildup of entirely real military might. Those who try to make "security considerations" a justification for their desire to achieve military superiority over socialism continue to operate along the old unsuitable lines. But time persistently demands a new approach to the problems of ensuring security in the world. Under present conditions, the letter from the socialist countries' foreign ministers to the UN secretary general says, no one state — however powerful it may be — can count on defending itself with purely military-technical means. The safeguarding of security is increasingly a political task. It is impossible to resolve this task without trust among states. But the strengthening of that trust is by no means promoted by provocative exercises like those which NATO pilots have been carrying out in Britain.

FRG'S GENSCHER SEEKING IMPROVED RELATIONS

LD152006 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 15 TASS — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany has called for strong and goodneighbourly relations between his country and the Soviet Union.

In an article published in the NORDSEE-ZEITUNG newspaper he said concern for broadening contacts and relations between the two countris in all fields met the interests of Europe as a whole and the national interests of West Germany in particular.

Writing about the results of his recent official visit to the Soviet Union, Genscher pointed to the special significance of dialogue between the FRG and the USSR to East-West relations and improving the situation in Euroe.

He said both countries could make a tangible contribution to carrying on the process started by the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Genscher stressed the need to back up with practical action the statement on the USSR and the FRG being ready to open a new page in bilateral relations, made during his conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the nuclear age, he said, the Soviet Union and the FRG could help make certain that the groundwork for trust be laid through broader cooperation in order to achieve progress in arms control and disarmament.

The West German foreign minister said there was room for increasing cooperation with the Soviet Union in economic and technological fields.

'UNDISGUISED IRRITATION' IN FRG OVER SDI ACCESS

LD181723 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 18 TASS — TASS correspondent Vladimir Smelov reports:

The decision of the U.S. Congress to restrict access of West European partners, including the FRG to research work within the Star Wars programme has given rise to undisguised irritation of the right-wing conservative government of CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] Free Demcratic Party. The Bonn cabinet qualified the decision as running counter to the FRG-USA governmental agreement on West German firms' participation in the implementation of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. As is reported by the newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER, close to the FRG's Foreign Ministry, the federal authorities intend in this connection to make a representation to Washington.

Yet until recently the leading FRG politicians extolled the SDI in every way, advocated active participation in the project which allegedly promises the FRG a land of milk and honey, some "breakthrough in the technological front," and then such an embarrassment. The FRG Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann (Free Democratic Party) who put on his own his signature to the American-West German SDI accords, was compelled to say that the decision of the U.S. Congress was "poor policy." It is inadmissible, the minister lamented, first to impose cooperation, and then give it up.

In connection with the U.S. SDI decision the demands that the accord between the two countries be annulled are becoming ever louder in the FRG. The biggest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has demanded that this be done overnight. Karsten Voigt, a foreign policy expert of the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party of German in a DDP [DEUTSCHER DEPESCHEN-DIENST] interview described the terms on which the SDI agreement was concluded as a "fatal delusion." Bonn's hopes for econouic advantages have been dashed, the politician noted. Olaf Feldman, the disarmament expert of the faction of the Free Democratic Party in the Bundestag in an interview to the newspaper BILD AM SONNTAG stressed the need of "drawing proper conclusions" from the decision of the U.S. Congress. He mentioned, among them, a possibility of denouncing it in a three months' time, stipulated in the American-West German SDI accord.

ARTICLE ACCUSES FRG OF HELPING AFGHAN REBELS

PM181354 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Captain A. Shakhov article under the rubric "Notes A Propos": "Another Hornets' Nest"]

[Text] The FRG authorities are giving all-around support to counterrevolutionary bandit formations waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people and the legitimate government of the DRA. Another step in this dirty work was the establishmenmt -- with Bonn's assistance — of an "Afghan news agency."

Although the Western news media still refer to this dushman-West German hybrid under different titles and cannot even agree where it is located (some, for instance, write that it is located in Peshawar in Pakistan, while others claim that it is in Bonn itself), the nature of this establishment is not in any doubt. No matter what label this "agency" is given, no matter where it is located, it is yet another "hornets' nest" of lies, slander, and disinformation in the West's "psychological warfare" against the Afghan revolution.

According to FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, the "agency" will engage mainly in the dissemination of photographic and crime material about the basmach gangs that are burning down schools and hospitals and sowing terror among the population. The agency's "correspondents" will be infiltrated into the DRA illegally together with bandits. Regular cooperation is envisaged with West German news media that is fanning anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria.

It is worth mentioning here that FRG citizens have, in the past, entered Afghan territory illegally to produce films presenting a false picture and to fabricate all kinds of false reports. And now the Bonn politicians are helping the Afghan bandits and idelogical subversion agents of every stripe to "legalize" their trade on the "respectable" Western propaganda market. It looks like Bonn does not want to lag behind its "senior partner" -- Washington -- in the provocative ballyhoo around the "Afghan question" either.

The establishment of the notorious "news agency" is just another link in the chain of hostile actions against the people of Afghanistan. With the support of the FRG Government and with CIA participation, a "Free Afghanistan" radio station has already been established in West Germany as part of the radio network that churns out slander and comprises stations such as radio "Liberty" and "Free Europe." Very recently a provocative gathering was held in the FRG under the title "Afghan hearings." It was timed to coincide with an exhibition of forged "photo-documents." With the support of the authorities a so-called "Afghan Committee in Bonn" has been set up whose membership comprises dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries and advocates of anti-Sovietism. There have been reports that the FRG has already allocated DM350 million for subversive activities against the DRA. A further DM150 million is to be allocated.

Thus, pandering to those who are intensifying the tension around Afghanistan, Bonn is in fact pouring oil on the fire of the undeclared war. And that precisely at a time when the USSR and the DRA have put forward initiatives aimed at the speediest possible achievement of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. However, the efforts of the people who are fanning the militarist psychosis by engaging in dirty anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan fabrications are futile. Nobody can halt the historical progress of the people of Democratic Afghanistan along the path which they have chosen. The malicious buzzing coming out of the "hornets' nest" built by the counterrevolution will not halt it either.

SUDAN'S AL-SADIQ AL-MAHDI CONCLUDES VISIT

Comments in Tashkent

LD180954 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0500 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The (?statement) to our correspondent by Al-sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, who has arrived in our republic: And now we broadcast [words indistinct] Sadiq al-Mahdi said:

[Begin Al-Mahdi recording in vernacular with superimposed Uzbek translation] I believe my visit to the Soviet Union will play an important role in consolidating sincere friendly relations between the USSR and Sudan. As far as the future of the cooperation between the USSR and Sudan is concerned, the future of these relations is of a remarkable significance. When talking about the cooperation of our countries, the remarkable endeavors of the USSR for securing peace in the Middle East and the self-determination of the people of Palestine, must be noted. Our cooperation for disarmament and peace is consolidating. We have the same aims in the fight against the imperialist attitudes toward space militarization.

Now, a few words about the political path of the Sudanese leaders in international life: Our political path consists of a permanent commitment to the Nonaligned Movement, the fight against colonialism, and consolidation of cooperation of all peoples. We believe in the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and we hope to see more such initiatives. We want other countries of the world to respond appropriately to these initiatives as well.

When talking about the liberation and rights of the Palestinian people, the brave and decisive movement of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people must be pointed out here.

We believe in supporting the people who fight for truth, freedom, and their rights. [end recording]

Departs Uzbek for Home

LD151305 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tashkent August 15 TASS — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi of the Republic of Sudan, completed his tour of Uzbekistan and departed from the Soviet Union today. He had been staying in the U.S.S.R. on an official visit. At the airport the Sudanese prime minister was seen off by Akil Salimov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan, and other officials.

Cables Ryzhkov en Route

LD152051 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug (TASS) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, has sent a telegram from on board his aircraft to Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The telegram says:

"I am returning to Sudan with the firm conviction that we have opened a new chapter in the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Sudan. In the course of the talks we expressed aspiration directed at strengthening relations between our two countries. Your Excellency, please accept my heartfelt gratitude for the warm reception shown to me and my delegation, from me personally and from the people of Sudan. My delegation and I had been impatiently expecting to meet you and the friendly Soviet people."

Terms Visit 'Successful'

LD161512 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum August 16 TASS -- Upon his return to Khartoum from the U.S.S.R. Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi of Sudan described his visit to the Soviet Union as "successful."

The visit aimed at restoring contacts with the U.S.S.R., the premier told newsmen, was only an "opening page" in relations between the two countries. Contacts between Sudan and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, cultural and other fields would be continued, he said.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that, in his opinion, the Soviet leadership had demonstrated a constructive approach to the restoration of the Sudanese-Soviet relations and had showed the readiness to develop them on the basis of equality. It approached Sudan's problems with understanding which was an important prerequisite for the development of contacts, the prime minister said.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi spoke with warm appreciation of his tour of the Soviet Union, specifically, his visit to Tashkent and historical and cultural monuments of that Soviet republic in Central Asia.

"We have long-standing historical ties with the Muslem population of that republic where prominent Muslem scholars and philosophers lived. It is very important that these have been restored. This will strengthen relations between our peoples," Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi noted.

Timoshkin Views Visit

LD161802 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

["Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] We begin with the visit paid to the Soviet union by Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The great Sudanese guest evaluated his visit to our country as a successful one. He stated in an interview with Radio Moscow at the visit opened suitable scope for the establishment of good, fruitful, and friendly bilateral relations and also for the adoption of joint steps in the international arena. In my view, Soviet-Sudanese cooperation vis-a-vis the issue of a just settlement of the Middle East conflict is of special significance, keeping in mind that Sudan [words indistinct] and currently plays an active role in the Arab struggle for their just cause. It is known that the USSR has been supporting this struggle firmly.

Our country and Sudan have adopted a common attitude toward the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict by political means. It must be noted that Sudan and the USSR believe that justice and peace can only be achieved through an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO on an equal footing. Also I would like to highlight the following [words indistinct]. Thus, another blow was dealt to the plans of the two strategic allies [words indistinct] This consolidates the positions of those Arab countries that determinedly resist the U.S.-Israeli hegemony. Then the Arabs used to depend, and they can go on depending, on effective Soviet support, a matter which was once again confirmed by the Soviet leaders during their talks with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Text of Communique

PM171854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow 17 August — Follows the full text of the joint Soviet-Sudanese Communique:

Prime Minister, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Sudan Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was on an official visit in the Soviet Union from August 11 to 15, 1986 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The distinguished Sudanese guest and the delegation accompanying him have been accorded a friendly reception and warm hospitality.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi laid wreaths at Lenin's Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

Talks have been held between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister, minister of defense of the Republic of Sudan. Taking part in the talks were:

From the Soviet side — Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR First deputy minister of foreign affairs, N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, V.Ya. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, Y.V. Musiyko, USSR ambassador to Sudan, V.P. Polyakov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

From the Sudanese side — Minister of Health and Social Welfare Husayn Abu Salih, minister of Commerce, Cooperation and Supply M.Yu. Abu Harirah, ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to the USSR 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah, director-general of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministery of Sudan T.A. Homeydah, general of the People's Armed Forces of Sudan Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl.

A conversation was held between P.N. Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

In accordance with the program of the visit, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the delegation accompanying him made a trip to the Uzbek SSR, where they were given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the places of interest of Tashkent and Samarkand. The Sudanese guests met with the leaders of that republic, were briefed on the work done to accelerate the rate of economic and social development in the republic on the basis of the achievements of advanced science and technology.

In the course of the Soviet-Sudanese talks, which proceeded in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, Nikolay Ryzhkov told Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi about the Soviet people's achievements in building socialism, the work unfolding in the USSR for the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi provided a briefing on the latest events in Sudan after the April (1985) movement of the Sudanese people, the restoration in the country of democratic life, of Sudan's national sovereignty, its striving for stability, peace and development.

The sides have expressed satisfaction with the steps recently taken to restore the friendly character of relations between the two countries. They have stressed the mutual interest in broadening and deepening ties between them on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's home affairs.

The sides have declared for the development in the interests of the two countries of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation, broadening ties in the field of culture, health protection and other fields.

The sides have expressed the intention to contribute in every way possible to exchanges both along the government and parliamentary lines as well as the public lines. In that connection an invitation has been extended for Soviet parliamentary and journalistic delegations to visit Sudan.

The sides have expressed deep concern about the continuing aggravation of the situation in the world, the buildup of the nuclear weapons race, the danger of the weapons race being spread into space. The sides have expressed firm conviction of the need for a total prohibition of nuclear tests.

They have pointed out that the prevention of a nuclaer catastrophe remains the top priority objective of the present, and called on all peace forces for effective cooperation in the name of strengthening peace and international security, building a climate of confidence and constructive cooperation.

The sides stressed the connection between disarmament and development, the need to divert resources now spent on military purpose, to a peaceful application, including the socio-economic development of the peoples of the world, primarily the developing countries.

The Soviet side has attracted attention to the USSR's proposals on the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons before the end of this century.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has highly evaluated the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, at disarmament and creating a comprehensive international security system. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has urged all sides concerned to take a positive stand and put forward appropriate initiatives for the attainment of these aims.

The sides have examined the Middle East situation and expressed the firm conviction that a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement is possible only on the basis of withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, exercise of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of their own state. They have reaffirmed their stand in favor of holding an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including PLO, and adoption of the speediest practical steps for its convocation.

The sides have again expressed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of PLO — their sole legitimate representative — for securing their national rights. They have pointed out the need for consolidation and unity of PLO in its courageous anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle.

The Soviet Union and Sudan honor the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, support the efforts of her people and government directed at ensuring complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon in conformity with the UN Security Council resolutions.

The sides have expressed deep concern about the dangerous situation shaping in connection with the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict, called for the speediest end to the war and a just settlement of that conflict through peace talks.

The sides attach much significance to the activity of the Organization of African Unity, which plays an important role in the struggle of the peoples of Africa for the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid, for genuine political and economic independence. They declared for the creation between the African states of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodneighborliness on the basis of mutual respect, of ensuring sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, non-interference into each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union declares in support of the efforts by the African states directed at turning that continent into a zone free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. The sides have condemned the aggressive nuclear ambitions of the Pretoria regime.

The sides demand the speediest abolition of the disgraceful apartheid system in South Africa. They have called on the international community to take urgent measures to ensure independence for Nomibia in strict conformity with the decisions of the OAU and the UN Organization.

The USSR and Sudan declare for growing support for the struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia led by the ANC and SWAPO against the South African racists backed by international imperialism. [paragraph continues]

The sides express solidarity with the Frontline States giving rebuff to the aggressive sorties of the racist Pretoria regime. The declare for the speediest imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The Soviet Union and Sudan consider it necessary that large-scale actions be taken on an internationl scale to overcome the economic difficulties facing the African nations on the basis ofa radical democratization of the world economic relations and establishing a just international economic order.

The sides noted the dangerous developments in the area of the Mediterranean and reaffirmed their commitment to the idea of turning it into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Both sides noted the positive effective role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for safeguarding peace and lessening international tensions, for eliminating racism, neocolonialism and all forms of discrimination. In that connection they stressed the importance of the eighth conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries scheduled to be held in Harare.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Sudan firmly declare for enhancing the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations as a collective instrument for maintaining international peace and security.

The sides have expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the visit of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minsiter and defense minister of the Republic of Sudan and expresed confidence that it will give a fresh impetus to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi expressed gratitude to the Soviet leadership and people for the hospitable welcome accorded to him and to the delegation accompanying him. He has invited Nikolay Ryzhkov to pay an official visit to the Republic of Sudan. The invitation has been acepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

MUSAYELAN REVIEWS MIDEAST SETTLEMENT DEADLOCK

PM141401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Musayelyan "International Review": "The Near East: Fire Beneath the Ashes"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] It is obvious that the lack of any settlement of the situation in the Arab East poses a threat to peace throughout the world and hampers any improvement in the political climate in the international arena. But Washington, relying on its strategic ally — Tel Aviv — and hiding behind bombastic demagoguery about the paramount need for settling regional conflicts and fabrications repeated ad nauseam about the "Hand of Moscow" and Soviet penetration in the Near East, is continuing to pursue its former course aimed at exploiting conflict situations as part of America's global policy rather than unblocking them.

U.S. Vice President G. Bush's visit to Israel, Jordan, and Egypt provides yet further corroboration of this. The important American envoy packed no positeive proposals in his briefcase. He rejected the idea of an international conference to settle the Near East conflict and opposed the creation of an independent Palestinian state. However, Bush did try to quell the growing anti-American feeling in the region, to give a boost to the Reagan plan — the failed continuation of Camp David — and to urge Arab countries to make separate deals with Israel.

The vice president sought to please the pro-Israel lobby in the United States and show Washington's support for Tel Aviv's aggressive course. He visited Jerusalem, despite the fact that the United States does not recognize the Israeli capital de jure. He promised Tel Aviv access to funds created by NATO countries. And together with Defense Minsiter Rabin and chief of the armed forces general staff Levi he inspected the prototype of the Israeli Dolphin submarine, capable of carrying 16 missiles and soon to be commissioned. Finally, he attended the initialing of a U.S.-Israeli agreement whereby 16 powerful relay stations to transmit U.S. radio programs to the USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe will be constructed in the southern part of the Negev Desert. These relay stations are intended for Western ideological subversion centers — Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe.

It is revealing that Bush's trip to the Near East coincided with U.S. Navy maneuvers in the Mediterranean close to the Libyan coast and the "Gallant Eagle-86" military exercises in the Mojave Desert, where conditions are very similar to those in the Near East. Some 35,000 servicemen coming under the U.S. Armed Forces Central Comand, as it is called, which is assigned gendarme functions in the Near East and Africa, took part in the latter. An official Pentagon spokesman stated with sergeant-major-like frankness that the U.S. military department "will be making sure of its capability to dispatch troops to trouble spots in the Near East."

In assessing Bush's visit and U.S. Near East policy the Jordanian newspaper AL-RA'Y wrote: "The route of separate deals cannot overcome the crisis in the Near East. The United States must therefore recognize the reality of this and define its own role in establishing peace in our region rather than concerning itself with creating a political climate here favoring the denial both of international legality and the principles of humanism and justice."

America's stooge — Israel — also bears full responsibility for worsening the Near East situation. A position-of-strength policy, further strengthening of "strategic cooperation" with the United States, and a rigid anti-Arab thrust remain the foundations of its foreign policy course. Since Prime Minister S. Peres' visit to King Hassan II of Morocco, which generated a storm of protest in the Arab world, has demonstrated the utter futility of separate deals, Israel has been saber rattling anew.

Unable to weaken the Lebanese patriots' resistance in the central regions of the so-called "security zone" in the south of the country, the invaders and their puppets from the separatist army of General Lahd are expanding their punitive actions. [passage omitted]

While continuing to heat up the situation in Lebanon, Tel Aviv has launched another campaign of threats against Damascus. General A. Yariv, former chief of Israeli military intelligence, delivered a report in July in which he described Syria as a "country posing a threat to Israel." Rabin has deliberately started arguing that the "United States and Israel could have made a joint attack on Syria..." as early as 1970.

Comparing the situation in the Arab East to a "grenade with a smoldering fuse" and a "fire beneath the ashes" that may explode at any moment, many organs of the press are united in their opinion. Publishing a series of articles on the political and economic situation in the region, the West German magazine WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE writes: "A vast conflagration may erupt in the Near East in the absence of all-embracing peace initiatives there. And the blaze will take in the oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf... The Israelis and Americans are seeking to further their own interests by a demonstration of military strength and repressive acts. Their opponents -- the pan-Arab nationalists and Islamic fundamentalists -- are responding with increasingly radical means."

No one can have any doubt today that as a result of Washington's connivance Tel Aviv aspires to the role of a nuclear power. Therefore any outbreak of hostilities in the Near East could push confrontation to the point where the opposing sides would be ready to resort to so-called "nonconventional" kinds of weapons, that is to say, nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, and other kinds of weapons of mass destructon. But even that is not all. U.S. Administration representatives have frequently spoken about the possibility of using nuclear weapons to defend American imperialism's "vital interests" in the Near East. Moreover, the nuclear potential of the U.S. Navy ships permanently cruising in the Mediterranean, Red, and Arabian Seas is very varied and extensive and the planes based on the American ships include a considerable number which are nuclear-capable.

The Soviet Union's aim, as M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, remarked in his 15 January 1986 statement, "is not to whip up regional conflicts but to eliminate them through collective efforts on an equitable basis, and the sooner the better." And our country is making every effort to achieve that noble aim. For example, during French President F. Mitterrand's visit to Moscow emphasis was placed on the need to convene an international peace conference on the Near East, and a proposal was made to set up a preparatory committee comprising the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to organize the work of the forum. A letter was sent to the UN secretary general by the Soviet Government expressing resolute support for the nonaligned states' proposal that the Mediterranean be turned into a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

Our world has entered a phase in its development wherein to evade a solution of the Near East problem is tantamount to criminal neglect of the fate not only of the people of that region but of all mankind.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR HOLIDAY

LD190810 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS — General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has left Moscow for a holiday.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION HALTS RIVER DIVERSION

LD190828 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS — Proceeding from the need for the additional study of the ecological and economic aspects of the problems connected with the diversion of part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers, which is supported by broad public circles as well, and for the purpose of the concentration of financial and material resources on the raising of efficiency of the use of water resources and the existing reclaimed lands, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it expedient to stop the design and preparatory work connected with the diversion of part of the flow of northern rivers to the Volga and a further designing of the diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

It has been suggested that the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management and the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation channel the financial and material resources released in connection with the present resolution to land reclamation in the Non-Black-Soil Zone of the Russian Federation and to the expansion of the reconstruction of irrigation systems in the Volga basin.

V. PAVLOV APPOINTED PRICES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD181453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Valentin Sergeyevich Pavlov chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium relieved Nikollay Timofeyevich Glushkov from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices in connection with his retirement on pension.

Valentin Sergeyevich Pavlov was born in 1937. He is Russian and a member of the CPSU since 1962. He graduated from Moscow Finance Institute and is a doctor of economics. He started his working activity as an inspector of the financial section of the rayon soviet. From 1959 to 1966 he worked in the RSFSR Ministry of Finance; from 1966 to 1979 in the USSR Ministry of Finance, at first in the post of deputy chief in the Heavy Industry Financing Directorate and then as deputy chief of the Budget Directorate. In 1979 he was promoted to work in the USSR State Planning Committee, where he worked as chief of the Finance and Cost Department. Since 1981 he has been a collegium member of the USSR State Planning Committee. In January 1986 he was appointed USSR first deputy minister of finance. He has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and medals.

WORK CONTINUES TO RESETTLE CHERNOBYL EVACUEES

Ukraine Official's Tour

AU181159 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Aug 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "Meetings with Kiev Oblast Toilers"]

[TGext] On 14 August, V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, visited Baryshevskiy and Yagotinskiy Rayons in Kiev Oblast and familiarized herself with the progress made in the construction of houses, schools, and sociocultural facilities for the population evacuated from the Chernobyl zone.

At Lukyanovka, Lukashi, and Yareshki villages, in Baryshevskiy Rayon, and at Paskovshchina, Pravo Zhovtnya, Staraya Orzhitsa villages, and Zgurovka settlement, in Yagotinskiy Rayon, conversations were held with builders from Zaporozhye, Poltava, Sumy, and Chernigov Oblasts, and from the cities of Dnepropetrovsk and Krivoy Rog. Attention was called to the need to complete the construction works on schedule and well, and to settle social problems in a comprehensive way.

A meeting was held with the inhabitants of Mashevo village, Chernobylskiy Rayon, for whom Dnepropetrovsk builders have erected modern and well-arranged farmsteads. The new settlers thanked the party and the state for their solicitude for them. The need was discussed to normalize life more rapidly at the new place, to see to it that people are employed, to settle all problems concerning services, to organize street and block committees and other public organizations, and to enhance their work.

While in the oblast, V.S. Shevchenko inquired about school preparation for the new school year. She noted the importance of hastening the work to repair and to equip school premises, to provide children with textbooks, to man schools with teaching cadres, and to organize appropriate feeding for pupils.

The Ukraine Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman familiarized herself with the organization of trade, consumer, and medical services for the population, and with the arrangement of cultural and mass sports work. The need was noted to make maximal use of the possibilities to successfully carry out the harvest, to increase the purchases of surplus agricultural produce at subsidiary private farms, and to prepare well for the winter season. Local soviets and economic organs should pay more attention to the accomplishment of these tasks.

V.S. Shevchenko met executive committee leaders of rayon, settlement, and village soviets, and discussed practical measures to further boost the role and to increase the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for accelerating socioeconomic development in light of the decision recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the oblast tour, V.S. Shevchenko was accompanied by I.S. Plyushch, Kiev Oblispolkom chairman, and by Baryshevskiy and Yagotinskiy rayon leaders.

Makarovskiy Rayon Housing

LD151323 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Kiev August 15 TASS — The inhabitants of the villages evacuated from the 30-kilometre zone after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant began moving into new houses. The first 500 families have had their house-warming parties in Makarovskiy District of the Kiev region.

Construction is done at the expense of the state. Houses are turned over to their new owners free of charge. Each family will have a spacious house of three-four rooms, barns for cattle and poultry, food storages, a plot of land for a vegetable garden and orchard. Furniture, kitchen utensils are purchased for the new settlers with the funds of the collective and state farms. Many types of foods are brought into the area. All the new settlers have worked in new places in their professions and earned well for several months now.

Another nearly five thousand houses are to be completed soon.

UKRAINE CC NOTES 'RESTRUCTURING' SHORTCOMINGS

AU182046 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved the Central Committee's working plan for implementing the directives set forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speeches and talks during the visit to the far east. A number of practical steps have been envisaged to expand responsibility and to improve planning, management, and the style of work in party committees and administrative and economic organs; to improve the organization of control over and checks into the implementation of decisions, as well as to better select, distribute, and educate cadres.

The Central Committee listened to a report by Kherson Gorkom on utilising criticism and self-criticism in restructuring party work and raising the responsibility of cadres in accordance with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress. It noted that the level of criticism and self-criticism in Kherson city party organization still has not met the present party requirements. The gorkom bureau and Comrade M.O. Pavlov, gorkom first secretary, personally have given a formal treatment to the implementation of directives concerning the restructuring of party work and the utilising of criticism and self-criticism in order to ensure a sharp turn in accelerating socioeconomic development.

No radical improvement has thus far been made in developing industrial production. No substantial improvements have been made in the work of many trade, consumer, and municipal service enterprises. The attitude taken to this issue by the gorispolkom and its chairman, Comrade M.O. Kalinichev, has been passive.

The party organizations have failed to create an atmosphere of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, and of irreconcilability to complacency and inertness. The role of criticism from below has been extenuated. [paragraph continues]

Poor use has been made of this effective means to increase the responsibility of cadres for the matter at hand and for the strict observance of the norms of party ethics.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested Kherson Gorkom to further develop internal party democracy, criticism and self-criticism, to increase its effectiveness, and to boost its influence on changing the style of work and on accomplishing economic and political tasks.

Additional measures have been examined to raise the stability of the republic's grain farming and to increase grain fodder resources in the 12th 5-year period. Party, administrative, and economic organs have been requested to thoroughly and critically scrutinize the state of grain working at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in each rayon and oblast, and to ensure, in line with the USSR Food Program, a further increase in the production of grain of the quality needed. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has endorsed the measures worked out at kolkhoses and sovkhozes to expand, by the end of the 12th 5-year period, the area of grain crops raised with the application of intensive technologies to 8.5 million hectares, including that of winter crops to 4.7 million hectares and that of corn, to 2.35 million hectares.

In attaching particular importance to corn production in increasing grain fodder resources, it has been found expedient to create zones of guaranteed corn production and to use for this purpose areas additionally irrigated in the republic's southern oblasts in line with the 5-year plan By the end of the 12th 5-year period, the republic's kolkhoses and sovkhozes will have to bring their overall yields of corn to 11.1 million metric tons.

The need has been emphasized to make fuller use of economic accountancy, to promote collective contracting, and to foster the material interest of all workers.

The Central Committee has also examined other issues concerning the implementation of the decisions of the 27th party congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

MOSCOW CITY TU LEADERSHIP CRITICIZED, 'WARNED'

PM181451 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 p 1

["At Moscow CPSU Gorkom" — MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At its scheduled session held 13 August the Bureau of Moscow CPSU Gorkom examined the question of the work of the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council on the selection, placement, and education of trade union cadres and deemed it to be unsatisfactory and unresponsive to the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was noted that the Moscow City Trade Unions Council Presidium (chairman — L.V. Petrov) is being slow to restructure the work of trade union organs and is failing to display initiative and persistence in establishing a system in work with cadres and in improving their training and education. Because of the lack of an effective reserve, the last few years have witnessed a slackening in the renewal of the trade union aktiv and its replenishment with fresh forces. Few young people and workers are being promoted to trade union work from production work. [pargaraph continues]

The Moscow City Trade Unions Council and the sector trade union gorkoms are still guilty of generating excessive paper work, of failing to develop criticism and self-criticism, and of tolerating a feeble link directly with production collectives. Many trade union committees have become accustomed to chronic shortcomings, adopt a conciliatory attitude toward formalism in the organization of socialist competition and violations of labor legislation, fail to display principleness and exactingness toward economic leaders for nonfulfillment of collective contracts, and are not creating the necessary conditions in the collectives for the assertion of the principles of socialist self-management and social justice.

The Moscow City Trade Unions Council, the sector trade union gorkoms, and their leaders are displaying inertia and are poorly directing trade union committees toward ensuring normal conditions for working people's labor, amenities, and relaxation — particularly at enterprises of the construction, transportation, and light and food industry sectors, and in trade and consumer services.

Questions of improving catering and medical services for working people and building sanatorium and dispensary premises are being resolved only slowly.

Violations of party discipline and abuse of office have been perpetrated by a number of leading officials of the city's trade unions council, the sector gorkoms, and labor collectives' trade union committees as a result of feeble control and low exactingness on the part of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council Presidium.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau pointed out to L.V. Petrov the shortcomings in the work of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council Presidium, the poor monitoring of the work of leadership cadres, and the slow restructuring process in the work of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council apparatus. The chairman and secretaries of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council have been warned of their personal responsibility for eliminating the serious shortcomings noted.

The city trade unions council and committees, party raykoms, party committees, and the party bureau have been tasked with promoting to trade union work in the course of the report and election process the best trained people, Communists included, and more boldly recommending for the positions of trade union organizers and trade union committee chairmen young people, women, and workers from production.

It is essential for the Presidium and Secretariat of Moscow City Trade Unions Council to pursue restructuring work more actively, to overcome more swiftly the chronic ailment in the work of trade union organizations — inertia — to display more initiative, persistently to strengthen ties with the labor collectives, to deveop criticism and self-criticism, and constantly to improve the style of their own wrk.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Party Control Commission has been instructed to examine the questions posed in working peoples' letters concerning the unseemly conduct of individual leaders of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council.

Certain other questions were examined at the session of the party gorkom bureau.

KHABAROVSK KRAYKOM PLENUM FOLLOWS GORBACHEV BEHEST

LD161540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] A plenum of the Khabarovsk Kraykom took place today in Khabarovsk. Comrade Chernyy, kraykom first secretary, delivered a report on the kraykom's tasks to speed up the kray's social and economic development in light of the recommendations and critical remarks made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his stay in the Far East.

Thoroughly analyzing perspectives for the kray's development and the state of affairs in the production and social spheres, plenum participants stressed that the potential available in the kray is being used in an unsatisfactory manner. For example, many plan targets for economic and social development were not fulfilled in the last 5-year plan period and a number of enterprises and industries are not coping with plans for production and marketing of output and for growth in labor productivity this year. The relative proportion of goods of the highest category and quality has dropped and plans for development and capital investments are not being fulfilled.

There was sharp criticism at the plenum of leaders who have not been able to reorganize and to relinquish everything that hinders movement forward and that holds things back. Serious concern is caused by the state of affairs in the agro-industrial complex and in the sphere of services and domestic services for the population. Many party, local soviet, trade union, and economic bodies are not cognizant of the need for close attention to social questions and often regard resolving them as a minor matter. There has not been a decisive reorganization in party work.

The plenum demanded that Communists in Priamurye concentrate the efforts of labor collectives on matters of intensifying production and speeding up the social sphere's development.

The plenum approved the plan of immediate organizational-political measures to implement the recommendations and critical remarks made by Comrade Gorbachev during his stay in Khabarovsk kray.

GEORGIAN PROCURATOR STRESSES ANTICORRUPTION DRIVE

LD170930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Unidentified station correspondent's interview with (Vakhtang Apollonovich Razmadze), procurator for Georgia; date and place not specified — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] The question of nonlabor income is one of the most important aspects of strengthening control over labor and consumption measures, and, most importantly, of upholding social justice. In this sense, the creation of an unwavering irreconcilability in public opinion is a very important task, but, unfortunately, there are already instances of workers in local law-enforcement agencies permitting violations of the law on nonlabor income.

[(Razmadze)] Yes, reports of this reach us in the Procurator's Office. The tasks of stepping up the struggle against nonlabor income call for a thorough restructuring of the work of the law-enforcement agencies.

Unfortunately, I must acknowledge that the attention of the law-enforcement agencies is still concentrated on petty and obvious violations, while large-scale operators and swindlers continue to rob the state and inflict damage on the national economy to the tune of tens of millions of rubles. For example, investigations into large-scale thefts, bribery, and false bookkeeping concerning the procurement of grapes, potatoes, and rose hips in the (Ptiamel), (Elauz) and other rayons revealed that many prosecutors and the heads of regional internal affairs sections in rural rayons did notf fully investigate which procurement plans had been handed down or how they were being fulfilled. Since they hesitate to come into conflict with local leaders, they display a lack of principle by not taking measures to stop flagrant cases of stealing from the state. In this connection I must declare that the main responsibility for putting into effect a decisive turn toward the really pressing problems of the struggle against nonlabor income lies with leading officials, and we will make then answerable with the full rigor of the law.

All are equal before the law. Unfortunately, in our society there are still people who know how to thoroughly and carefully disguise themselves and give the appearance of being honest and decent. Exposing them always entails certain difficulties, especially if such people occupy senior positions.

It will cite an example. A case involving the theft of state funds on a particularly large scale, false bookkeeping and bribery is currently being investigated by the republican Procurator's office. (Teneishvili), first secretary of the Makharadze raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia; (Babilodze), general director of the rayon's association of tea factories; (Tsertsvadze), chairman of the kolkhoz board; and other officials have been arrested. They will be called to account with the full rigor of law. In the republic, as in the country as a whole, groups of people can be identified for whom self-seeking, a craving for profit, the urge to amass wealth, and the search for channels, ways and loopholes so as to derive nonlabor income have become the sole meaning and yardstick of their lives.

Here are some new instances. As you know, entrance examinations are now taking place at institutes, and a case of bribe-taking has been revealed at Tbilisi Polytechnical Institute. Bargiladze and Chaurili, the parents of school-leavers, and Vychuvashvili, herself a school-leaver, paid R41,000 to Meduvashvili, a laboratory director at the institute, through an intermediary Kobashidish, a laboratory assistant, in order to gain places at the institute. They have all be detained. A investigation is now in progress, and they will appear before a court in the near future. I want to stress particularly that, in this specific case, not only those who took bribes, but also those who gave them will be rigorously called to account before the law.

In this connection I want to say that from now we will irreconcilably struggle against all kinds of deviations from legal and moral standards, irrespective of all circumstances. Let no one form the opinion that it's just a one-time campaign. There are neither petty nor major violations: There are just violations before the law and before our society. We are trying to explain this to the public, to make it quite plain. To this end, we are making wide use of the local media. It seems to me that such an approach will help to form a correct moral and legal awareness among the population. Procuratorial inspection, carried out irrespective of any kind of local or departmental influences, will be a firm guarantee of the prevention and elimination of violations of citizens' rights.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL LAUDS NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM151539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to the Fraternity of Peoples"]

[Text] In implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the peoples of the Soviet Union are filled with determination to translate its bold plans and intentions into the energy of practical actions and successfully implement the strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This innovative course, which accords with the crucial nature of the current moment, incorporates the common goals and aspirations of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups and the unity of their national and international interests.

"The party proceeds on the basis," the CPSU Program notes, "that consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy and the all-around strengthening of the peoples' friendship constitute an integral part of the improvement of socialism and a path — tried and tested by social practice — toward the further flourishing of our multinational socialist motherland."

Having defined the main avenues of nationalities policy for the long term, the CPSU seeks to ensure that the contribution of all the republics to the development of an integrated national economic complex increases in line with their increased economic and spiritual potential. The cohesion and cooperation among our peoples is growing stronger today and the unity of their labor and will in the struggle to achieve the 12th 5-Year Plan targets is increasing. The plan for output sales in the first half of 1986 was fulfilled by all the union republics. Positive developments have also emerged in the work of the USSR agro-industrial complex.

The party orients us toward accelerating scientific and technical progress everywhere and the development of an integrated national economic complex on this basis. This, in turn, requires an improvement in the republics' economic interaction, a deepening of the all-union division of labor and production sharing, and a quest for new forms and methods of interrepublican economic, scientific, and technical integration.

The creative force of the CPSU's nationalities policy is vividly expressed in the improved siting of production forces for efficient development of each region within the integrated national economic complex. From this standpoint, territorial proportions are determined with the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the rate of growth of industrial production in the union republics is defined.

The strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress requires implementation of a new regional policy, with a prominent place assigned to the priority development of the eastern regions. Great significance is attached, for instance, to increasing the Far East's contribution to the country's economic potential. The USSR Government and Gosplan are currently drawing up a draft resolution on measures for comprehensive development of production forces in that extensive region.

Acceleration is not confined to economic transformations in the republics. It includes active implementation, in all regions of the country, of a strong social policy, and improvement of national relations. In carrying out the restructuring, the CPSU takes into account the social features and potentials of various nations and nationalities and national and ethnic groups, their creative experience, and their economic and labor traditions, and develops local initiative.

The field of vision of party organs, soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol must constantly include questions of the cultivation in all USSR citizens of patriotism, a sense of their lofty international duty, and a correct understanding of the relationship between statewide and national interests, and of increasing the labor collectives' responsibility for the prompt, high-quality fulfillment of interrepublican deliveries. While displaying concern for the growth of each people's contribution to augmenting the motherland's wealth and the coffers of the union as a whole, the party attaches particular significance to boosting the masses, creativity and developing socialist competition among the republics.

As a powerful source of accelerating of the country's socioeconomic development, the cooperation, friendship, and mutual assistance among the peoples of the Soviet Union leads steadily toward strengthening Soviet society's ideological and political unity. As that society is rallied more closely, so increasing significance is attached to the resolution of problems of social and cultural building, the improvement of the public education system in all the republics, the growth and rapprochement of national cultures, and the improvement of the study of Russian as the language of contact among nations.

Prospects for the development of national relations are thus indissolubly linked with all the process of restructuring in our integrated union state. Intensification of the internationalization of public life in the country and the strengthening of the unity of the principles of socialist federalism and democratic internationalism are seen by the party as a reliable safeguard against manifestations of chauvinism, nationalism, and parochialism. As letters to PRAVDA show, conflict situations usually arise in the sphere of national relations where ideological education work is weak, proper attention is not given to the specific needs and aspirations of people of different nationalities, and Leninist principles are not observed in cadre policy.

Coming out resolutely against phenomena detrimental to the peoples' friendship, the party does everything to rid the minds of certain categories of Soviet citizens of nationalist errors and to lead them into the mainstream of socialist patriotism and internationalism. And that means very strict observance of the Leninist tradition -- particular sensitivity and solicitousness toward everything that affects the interest of peoples great and small, that touches on people's national feelings, and at the same time an implacable struggle against national narrowmindedness and arrogance and against the slighest deviations from internationalist principles. We cannot tolerate the fact that certain republican publications lack of class and party approach to evaluating the events of the past in the life of a particular nation, that a veil is drawn over the definite role of religion in kindling nationalist prejudices, and that obsolete national customs are idealized. Party, soviet, and trade union organizations and leadership cadres must ensure strict observance of the principle of justice in national relations and a scientific approach to assessing the peoples' historical destiny and deeds, and, on the basis of their revolutionary and creative experience, must cultivate in all citizens loyalty to our fraternity and friendship, a sense of inseparably belonging to the great Soviet motherland, and a clear awareness that the execution of one's international and patriotic duty today means working creatively at a high pitch for the sake of the USSR.

In improving national relations and developing collaboration among our peoples, the party channels their creative energy toward the further strengthening of the economic and defense might of the USSR -- the integrated union state.

MURAKHOVSKIY CHAIRS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS SESSION

PM151043 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Resources was held on 11 August.

The question of work done by the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control [Goskomigidromet] and the Ministry of the Interior [MVD] to monitor fulfillment of the law "On the Protection of the Atmosphere" by the country's ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations was discussed.

The commission noted that, despite serious measures to protect the atmosphere, its pollution level in many of the country's cities and industrial centers remains high. During the 11th 5-year period, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers met only 80 percent of plan targets to bring installations into operation for recovering and neutralizing harmful substances from waste gases, while 20 percent of the maximum state capital investments available for the protection of the atmosphere were not used. As a result the total reduction in harmful waste substances from stationary sources of pollution was not as high as envisaged by the 5-year plan.

The State Committee for Hydrometeorolgy and Environmental Control is failing to ensure proper monitoring of the degree to which enterprises, institutions, and organizations meet plan targets relating to protection of the atmosphere and also to exert proper influence on the formation of plans concerning the protection of the atmosphere.

The USSR MVD State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration fails to monitor the technical condition of motor transport means on an adequate scale with the aim of reducing the percentage of harmful substances in motor exhaust gases and lowering the noise level from these transport means.

The commission instructed the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and also union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments to take measures ensuring a substantial improvement in work by enterprises, associations, organizations, and citizens to fulfill the requirements of legislation relating to the protection of the atmosphere.

The commission also examined the question of the Azerbaijan SSR's observance of legislative requirements relating to the protection and exploitation of the animal world. It was noted that the republic has allowed serious shortcomings in this work. The proper attention is not devoted to the activity of nature reserves and other specially protected territories, and strict observance of the rules pertaining to nature reserves is not ensured.

The commission's decision on this issue gives corresponding instructions to the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and other interested ministries and departments aimed at increasing nature protection in the republic and ensuring the rational utilization of the animal world.

Following a report by the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions [Minvostokstray], measures to improve construction of nature protection projects by this ministry's organizations in the 12th 5-year period were discussed. The construction of such projects in 1981-1985 and during the first 6 months of this year by Minvostokstroy organizations has been unsatisfactory, for the work frequently exceeded the normative periods and was of poor quality. Many important nature protection projects are being built extremely slowly in the Lake Baykal basin, Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays, Sakhalin Oblast, and Kamchatka.

The commission pointed out to the Minvostokstroy leadership the unsatisfactory work of organizations under its jurisdiction on construction of nature conservation projects and demanded that the ministry radically improve this work.

The commision session was chaired by V.S. Marakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON CPSU CC HOUSING RESOLUTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 August, First Edition, under the general heading "At the CPSU Central Committee" carries an unattributed report on the resolution on housing adopted by the CPSU Central Committee. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 15 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 6, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph three, line two, reads in PRAVDA: ... experimental apartment building. The former managers ...(omitting phrase)

Paragraph four, line four, reads in PRAVDA: ...improving the architectural appearance of towns...(substituting "appearance" for "outlook")

Same paragraph, last line, reads in PRAVDA: ...come from outside.

The committee often takes its cue from ministries, departments, and local bodies on improving housing and civil construction and tolerates the fact that for a long time construction ministries have been using obsolte plans, allowing costs to rise, doing poor-quality work, and failing to ensure integrated construction. Reorganization in the spirit of the demands of the 27th Congress and CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum is a slow process.

Comrade Ponomarev, chairman (supplying extra paragraph)

Page R 7, line one, reads in PRAVDA: The leadership of Gosgrazhdanstroy...(omitting initial phrase)

Same paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...on implementing active technical policy, extensive research, and the introduction of efficient solutions and...(supplying additional elements)

Same paragraph last line, reads in PRAVDA; ...radial system of housing.

It has been taken into consideration that...(omitting first sentence and phrase in last paragraph)

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV EXPLAINS 'ECONOMIC MECHANISM'

LD162105 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1420 GMT on 16 August carries a 30-minute report featuring the editor-in-chief of PRAVDA, Academician Viktor Grigoryevich Afanasyev, responding to viewers' questions on the state of the domestic economy.

Afanasyev opens by recalling that the USSR has entered on a course of accelerating social and economic development and that the main levers and means for acceleration are: the scientific and technological revolution, the human factor and the economic mechanism -- a system of managing production and society. He notes that many specialists consider the issue of the economic mechanism, a system for the management of production, the most important factor, because if one fails to properly adjust the economic mechanism, if it is not reconstituted and perfected, other issues such as the rapid progress of science and technology will not be resolved.

He goes on to answer a viewer's letter which asks what the economic mechanism is; what condition it is in; what its role in the country's economy is; what are its merits and disadvantages; what are the prospects for its development.

Afanasyev proceeds to outline the complex and comprehensive concept of the economic mechanism, which he describes in part as a system for the management of production; a system for planning and organization; for regulating, stimulating, and monitoring. He gives a wide-ranging description of all the factors inherent in the concept of the economic mechanism -- from material and moral incentives to an economic information system, which permits efficient economic management.

Afanasyev then describes the main advantage of the socialist, Soviet economic mechanism as being centrally planned management, the planned management of the economy. He subsequently describes this as a great attainment of socialism which makes it possible, when necessary, to concentrate the necessary material and financial resources in order to resolve various priority tasks. He cites as examples the post-war period when the United States had a monopoly of first the atomic and then the hydrogen bomb; he says that this monopoly was quickly eliminated because the Soviet state and people were able to mobilize everything that was necessary, the best specialists, the materials, equipment and financial resources and that this task was resolved. He cites BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] as the construction site of the century. And, last, he cites the Chernobyl accident which showed the great strengths of the Soviet system: The whole country rose to the task of eliminating the accident and its consequences.

In addition to this he praises the democratism of the Soviet economic mechanism; the fact that a wide range of workers take part in the management of production -- in direct and indirect ways. At the 27th Congress the party set the task of deepening socialist democracy, above all in the production sector.

Afanasyev then continues: "At the same time there are still weak links in our economic mechanism. There are serious shortcomings, serious difficulties. This was discussed primarily at both the 27th Congress of the party and the June Plenum of the Central Committee of our party this year. These are: bureaucratism, paper-shuffling, excessive regulation of the work of associations and enterprises from the center. Precisely that striving to determine, to determine or make decisions on all and sundry down to the trivial details from the center, seriously hampers the efficient operation of the enterprises and associations.

And the trouble is that people are often occupied with paper-shuffling, who in terms of their duties or profession, ought to be creatively occupied, creating new equipment and mechanisms, new technological processes, who should set about the exemplarary organization of labor -- people such as engineers, designers, scientists. Nevertheless this most unhappy portion, as I would call it, of creativity in the work of these workers has been falling over the last few years.

"Over 30 years the portion of creativity has fallen from 80 percent of 9-20 percent. In this, I think, one finds one of the reasons for the fall in the prestige of engineering work, design work and, to a certain extent, perhaps in the work of scientists.

"In our country there is a great deal of coordinating. In order to resolve a particular problem, it is necessary to collect tens, hundreds of signatures, one has to make the rounds of a mass of organizations. This is a very wearying and trivial business. It is possible to cite a great many examples on this count. I will cite only one:

In the 5 months [as heard] of this year the workers of KAMAZ [Kamskiy automobile plant] spent 1,270 man-days in Moscow trying to coordinate work and resolve various issues. Unfortunately, there are plenty of such examples. There is a great amount of paper. Paper-shuffling flourishes in a whole number of ministries, departments, and in our local government and public organizations. And this paper-shuffling is very frequently engendered without reason. There is no need for it. It is illegal, because it has not been instituted by way of the relevant directives of the Central Statistical Administration. These superfluous, unnecessary reports, papers, mountains of papers which are frequently read by no one, are compiled not only by production units -- enterprises and associations -- but by the most varied institutions and organizations, including cultural organizations.

"Now here we have received a letter which in fact says: 'I read somewhere that at the "Druzhba" cinema' -- now that is in Voronezh, and it is Comrade Stolkhovskiy from Voronezh who is writing -- 'where the director works, 2,428 various forms, reports, bits of information and lists and so on are produced during the year. It is offensive,' he writes, 'that the greater part of this correspondence is of no use to anyone and it is clear that no-one even manages to read it.'

"There are many various commissions. Staff commissions, auditing ones, coordinating ones, approving ones, organizing ones, directing ones, controlling ones, conscription ones, ones which point the finger, and suchlike and so on.

"We have many letters in which people speak directly about the fact that hundreds of audits have taken place each year at some enterprises. And what does 'audit' mean? What does 'commission' mean. After all, this diverts a mass of people. It forces a mass of people to write reports, to write out papers. And thus, once again, work is not done; once again, papers are produced.

"How can one rid oneself of all this, of bureaucratism, of paper-shuffling? Perhaps the most radical way is to reduce -- and it goes without saying to reduce rationally -- the excessively swollen administration apparatus. This work is being carried out in the organization of the union's agro-industrial sector, Agroprom, where, for example, about 40 percent of the administrative apparatus was reduced and the main portion of the reduction was directed immediately toward production.

"What does 'apparatus' means? What is an 'apparatus worker?' After all, the main product of his labor is paper. Have you heard of Parkinson's Law? According to this law -- an American scientists writes such things in a humorous vein, but he comes to the conclusion, through observing and investigating the administration apparatus that the apparatus creates work for itself, that it produces papers of itself and that these papers demand new workers which requires more papers and so on, endlessly. It is evident that we have to make a decisive study of our administrative apparatus and to decisively reduce it. Of course, we are not against papers, and reports. We are not against instructions and such like and so on. But there is paper and paper.

"Some paper is necessary. One can't manage without it. But there are masses of paper that are completely unnecessary and it is clear that it is necessary to get rid of them in the most decisive way. It is all the more necessary to get rid of them since a huge mass of documents consists of various instructions, regulations, decisions, limitations. This hampers the work of enterprises. It puts a damper on initiative, on creative work. It distracts a mass of people into unnecessary work. It is all the more necessary since, in present circumstances, and in connection with the demands of the 27th Congress of the party and the June Central Committee Plenum, a great mass of these instructions has become obsolete. And it is impossible to resolve the new tasks, the present tasks, by way of the obsolete instructions.

"This was discussed at our party's June Central Committee Plenum. The numerous instructions and tenets on methodology which have accumulated in our country over the decades should be reworked in keeping with the demands of the congress, and the decisions taken after the congress. And those which run counter to reorganization should be decisively rescinded.

"Here we come to one other important means of overcoming bureaucratism, of overcoming paper-shuffling. This is the universal affirmation, the universal observance of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, of both its aspects -- of centralism and democracy.

"Over the last few years in our country, a large-scale economic experiment has been carried out in industry and then also partially in construction and in the consumer sector. By 1 January 1987, all our industry will be going over to new conditions of economic management. What is the aim of this experiment? It is to determine precisely the functions of the center and the local areas. It is redistribution of rights and obligations from above to below, from the center to the local areas. It is the delegation of powers from above to below. For it is impossible to manage literally all and everything from the center. Our national economy is huge, complicated, multiplanned -- and it is virtually impossible to foresee everything, to see everything from the center, to manage everything, to be in charge of everything, hence the need for more independence for managers of enterprises, associations, and the work forces of these enterprises and associations.

"The center is called upon to resolve strategic tasks; determine the basic guidelines for economic and social development, determine the priorities -- that is to say, what should be given preference, what direction at the present moment, at the present time, and in the present conditions -- and determine national economy proportions; and work out an effective, unified scientific and technical policy.

As for the local areas, the enterprises and associations, then all the immediate, all the everyday matters -- and loads of them arise; every day, every hour these matters arise -- should be resolved locally, should be resolved by the work force, the managers of the enterprises and associations. Furthermore -- and this should be stressed particularly forcefully -- this concerns not only expanding the rights of local areas, local workforces, but also increasing their responsibility for the final results. The law on the socialist enterprise, and the production association, work on which is drawing to a close, has been called upon to play a large role in resolving this task. If this decision is adopted, if these provisions are adopted, then lots of these instructions, the hundreds and thousands of instructions under which the managers of enterprises and associations labor will themselves automatically become invalid. And, well, one would like these provisions to brought into force as soon as possible.

"For our economic mechanism to work without any hitches, the human factor has to be stepped up. Things have to be done in such a way that every worker, every collective farmer feels like the real master of production. This can be done, but not just by using administrative means -- although administrative methods are needed, and where they are needed they have to be applied. What one must do is to use economic methods, get people interested using moral and material means, provide incentives for people toward productive work. Production management must be further democraticized; our socialist self-government by the people must be expanded, so that the people themselves govern, for the sake of their own interests as well as for the sake of the interests of society. Furthermore, the human factor can and must be stepped up by means of strong, vigorous social policies, whose crux lies in demonstrating the maximum concern for people, for those who are working. People need high-quality manufactured goods, consumer goods. People need a sufficient assortment of high-quality foodstuffs. People need housing, good community facilities, good services. This is the main thing. This is the goal of our production: enhancing people's material well-being and cultural level.

"As for everything else -- metal, cotton, machines, pipes, mechanisms -- and so on and so forth, these are only the means for attaining this main human goal. You have probably noticed, if you have read documents of the Congress closely, that at our party's 27th Congress a very, very sharp turning point revealed itself precisely towards the social factor, the human factor, toward concern for people.

"The issue is being presented in such a way that not only are new production capacities to be created but also those institutions, those organizations which are called upon to serve people -- housing, schools, hospitals, the trade network, the community services network -- are to be set up. Otherwise there will be no one to work on these capacities. At present the party is devoting a particularly great amount of attention to this. A whole number of initiatives have been displayed. In particular, Komsomol members at the Volga vehicles work have shown the initiative of working 4 days a year on social and cultural facilities. Work on setting up young peoples' housing and cultural complexes has been expanded. I think that those measures being taken by the party and the state will lead to positive results. It is necessary that the work of party, as well as local soviet, and economic organizations, be permeated precisely with a concern for people, their work, their everyday life, their leisure time. Only in this case can we count on the activity of our masses and the stepping up of the human factor.

"The new conditions of economic management that I have been describing are -- along with measures to enhance discipline, good organization, order, and responsibility -- yielding the first positive results right now. Industrial production has increased 5.6 percent over the first half of this year compared with the same period last year. This is higher than the preliminary plan targets. Labor productivity has increased. Improvements are being noted in a whole number of other industries and factories. Production and purchases of animal husbandry produce have grown, although in the sphere of grain, grain production, we are still seriously lagging behind plan targets."

He continues: "However, these are only the first improvements, the first positive results. The party is setting the task of consolidating these results, developing them, of moving further in the same positive direction.

"In these conditions, especially right now at this critical moment, the first year of the new 12th 5-Year Plan, in the year of the beginning of the reorganization, it is important for us not to permit any displays of complacency, or placidity, because acceleration is inconceivable with this phenomenon. Acceleration presupposes the energetic, creative activity of workers, the masses, specialists, scientists, party, economic, and other workers. Without people, without their creative activeness, without their willingness, without their striving to resolve modern-day tasks, to do everything so that preliminary plan targets are fulfilled, we will not resolve the tasks facing us."

PAPER COMPLAINS OF TYUMEN OILFIELD POWER CUTS

PM151553 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 p 1

["Heavy Industry Department" report: "Success Was Close..."]

[Excerpts] It was literally only a step away, if one counts reaching the planned daily extraction figures for the entire sector as a whole as success. At the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry Central Control Administration they were counting the days and making estimates: We will reach our target between 20 and 30 July and start making good our debts. Only, instead of moving forward they again fell back to their initial positions.

There were thunderstorms over western Siberia in the last 10 days of July. And power cuts in the oilfields were more frequent. They reduced all the oilmen's efforts to nothing.

Although, according to the ministry, average daily extraction grew by 8,250 metric tons -- and even by 9,000 metric tons in Tyumen Oblast -- the July plan was unfulfilled to the tune of 180,000 metric tons of oil and gas condensate. Below we provide for readers a summary of operations with regard to the fulfillment of the July plan by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry's leading associations:

Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen Region	98.8
"Nizhnevartovskneftegaz"	109.0
"Yuganskneftegaz"	100.5
"Surgutneftegaz"	103.9
"Krasnoleninskneftegaz"	101.5
"Varyeganneftegaz"	82.7
"Tatneft"	98.4
"Bashneft"	100.9

"Komineft"	105.0
"Mangyshlakneft"	100.9
"Kuybyshevneft"	100.9
"Tomskneft"	102.2
"Permneft"	101.3
"Udmurtneft"	100.1
"Orenburgneft"	101.2
"Grozneft"	103.9
"Ukrneft"	101.5

It is clear that the Nizhnevartovsk workers, who last month produced 238,000 metric tons of oil over and above plan, are picking up speed. [passage omitted]

Last month again showed that the weakest and most vulnerable area in the Tyumen oilfields is electricity supply. In our June review we drew attention to serious shortcomings in the work of USSR Ministry of Power and Electricification subunits in this most important region. But, unfortunately, there have been no changes for the better. Power cuts happened once again at the end of July on the Kholmogory-Pulyakha line (twice), the Belozernaya-Varyegan and Varyegan-Severnyy Vyngapur lines, and a number of other lines.

The following example suffices to show the result of all this. On 18 July the "Kholmogorneft" Oil and Gas Extraction Administration reached its plan target and started to add to its above-plan extraction. But a series of power cuts followed and by the end of the month the Kholmogory workers were unable to reach the plan level. Smooth working was also disrupted at other fields.

What specifically are associated plants doing to rectify the situation as quickly as possible? The editorial office expects an answer to this question from I. Kashtanov, chief of the "Soyuzzapsibenergo" All-Union Association, and Yu. Kirillov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification.

BRIEFS

NEW AIRCRAFT — There is a new generation of Soviet aircraft currently being built. The 11-69-300 will carry 300 passengers over long distances: Moscow-Vladivostok, Moscow-Khabarovsk, Moscow-Frunze, and Moscow-Alma-Ata. The Tu-204 will be a middle-distance aircraft with new engines and new equipment. A new version of the Yak-42 will have an extended range and will be more economic. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 17 Aug 86 LD]

ROBOT-MANUFACTURED WATCHES — The Elektronika works of the Intehral Association, Minsk, has developed wristwatches which can measure your pulse or running speed and give the time in different time zones in winter and summer time; six flexible robot-technical complexes have already been installed in preparation for automatic manufacture of the watches. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

SPACE COMPLEX TO CHANGE TO HIGHER ORBIT 19-22 AUG

LD161442 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS — A TASS correspondent reporting from the Mission Control Center.

The Salyut-7 — Cosmos-1686 orbital complex continues its flight. The program of the Salyut-7 station's work in the manned regime was fulfilled.

In order to carry out further space exploration work involving the station the orbital complex will be transferred to a higher orbit on August 19-22.

WORK BEGINS ON FAST-BREEDER REACTOR COMPONENTS

LD181939 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The work force of the Atommash works has begun making components for a new type of reactor. The reactor will be a fast-breeder unit, with a capacity of 800,000 kw. As envisaged in the basic guidelines for economic and social development of the country, the first reactor of this kind is to be manufactured by the end of the current 5-year plan. The employees of Atommash have carefully prepared for this important task. The technology has been drawn up there. A special group of welders and other specialists has been established. It includes the most experienced master craftsmen in the top grade.

BRIEFS

SPACE EQUIPMENT TESTS — Testing has started at the Institute for Space Studies here in Moscow of equipment for the Soviet-French orbital station (Granat). Our reporter was told that the complex is designed for studying sources of X-ray radiation. One French and two Soviet telescopes will make up the core of the complex. The station is supposed to be launched in 1988. In the same year the second Soviet-French crew will start out for the Soviet orbital lab Mir. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

KAZAKHSTAN GEOLOGICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA — An 11-volume geological encyclopedia of Kazakhstan has been compiled by Alma-Ata specialists working in cooperation with the republican Ministry of Geology. It describes many thousands of deposits of ferrous, non-ferrous, rare, and noble metal ore deposits discovered between the Caspian and the Altay Mountains. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

PARACHUTISTS TRAIN FOR ANTARCTIC — Leningrad August 15 TASS — Soviet parachutist sportsmen are training for jumps over the Antarctic. The programme for such air landings providing also for chuting cargoes for scientific stations, is included into plans of the Soviet Antarctic expedition for the coming Antarctic summer. Advocates of parachute landings are convinced that this method can help reach quickly any part of the continent at any time of the year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

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WORLDWIDE REACTION TO MORATORIUM EXTENSION NOTED

Arbatov Analyzes U.S. Stance

PM191530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by Academician G. Arbatov: "An Act of Great Political Boldness"]

[Text] We have been talking a great deal recently about new thinking -- the thinking that has become absolutely essential in the nuclear age for mankind's survival and progress. M.S. Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television is a graphic example of such thinking.

Primarily because this speech again spelled out in precise terms the fundamental principles of the new approach to international affairs that determine the Soviet foreign policy course -- understanding of the total unacceptability of war as a means to achieve a political objective and also of the fact that the only security that can be achieved is mutual security in keeping with both sides' needs. This is a new view of our planet, of a world so complex and full of acute contradictions and at the same time integral in terms of its interdependence.

The main issue is the very decision substantiated and spelled out in the speech -- the decision to again, once more, extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. This is a vivid example not only of the new political thinking but of the new thinking translated into action, into political practice and political action.

Here I would like to talk about the two immutable components of the new thinking and new policy: political realism on one hand and boldness on the other. Realism, indeed, permeates M.S. Gorbachev's entire important statement, whether it is talking about the present situation in the world and the policy of the United States and its allies or about our own views of international problems, of our objectives, and equally of our force and potential. This is realism built on scrupulous analysis both of what we like and what repels us and on an in-depth assessment of the consequences of the decision being taken, the degree of risk linked with it, its pluses and minuses.

As for boldness, in politics, paradoxical as it may seem, it is much more necessary for a shift toward peace then for a further drift toward military confrontation. In our time political moderation and restraint, not to mention a readiness for compromise, in general require much more political courage, self-confidence, and resoluteness than saber rattling, clamorous implacability, and "muscle-flexing." This may be particularly obvious to those who attentively follow the development of the political situation in the United States, where Rambo shooting in all directions has become a heroic symbol and where incessant bragging, vanity, and bellicose nationalism have come back into political fashion. And where the greatest fear is not even of dangerous mistakes in policy but of accusations of "softness" toward communists and the Russians and a readinesss to compromise, which is called "appeasement."

Fear of being reasonable, fear of being restrained and patient, no matter for what reason, is becoming a great danger in the nuclear age. The Soviet Union does not allow itself to become infected with such fear. Today real political boldness is the sister of wisdom and circumspection. I believe that the world public will conclude that the Soviet Union has again demonstrated all these important qualities and again displayed great circumspection, wisdom, and political maturity.

It has thereby also given the U.S. Administration yet another good chance to display these important qualities.

All these ideas permeated the statement itself. This morning, laying aside my pen, I switched on the radio and heard the first reactions to M.S. Gorbachev's statement, including, from the United States, official reactions emanating both from the State Department and also from White House spokesmen. They indicate that the chance offered by the Soviet Union will again be passed up, or rather rejected , by Washington on the pretext that it is allegedly a question of "Soviet propaganda" again. The American and world public has already heard this rubbish umpteen times before. And the question that undoubtledly arises with increasing frequency is: If ending nuclear explosions as a prelude to reducing and then completely eliminating nuclear weapons is propaganda, how is that bad? And why should the United States not respond with the same kind of "propaganda" and take a real and weighty step in limiting and reducing arms? Why should the two powers not develop rivalry in this sphere -- the sphere of actions, not just words -- instead of continuing to compete in the development and stockpiling of lethal weapons? Both Americans and Russians, and the entire world too, would heave an enormous sigh of relief if this happened.

But Washington continues to be against it. In saying "no," one official spokesman attempted to hide behind the French -- they allegedly also consider it necessary to continue tests. Another again grunted something about the problem of verification [kontrol] -- but very inarticulately, because you cannot think up articulate arguments on this score now, when American seismographs have been set up in the immediate vicinity of Soviet tests sites. Yet another said that the United States must "catch up" with the Russians since they only stopped testing after securing superiority for themselves. Oh, those Russians: In general they have carried out one-third fewer nuclear explosions than the Americans and in the last year have not carried out any (in response to the Americans' 18) and have pledged to observe the moratorium for another half-year, and still there is no way to catch up with them!

Incidentally, it is hardly worth looking for logic in these evasions or in the American position itself. In the face of the Soviet proposals and initiatives they are losing their last fig leaves, exposing the unseemly reality -- an obsession with arms and the arms race. But I do not want to stop here. It is not a question of propaganda, not a question of winning another point the polemic in progress. A very great deal is at stake -- ultimately the fate and very future of mankind. And this is a question to which "no" cannot be accepted as an answer, no matter how many times this "no" is stubbornly repeated.

No Change in U.S. Position

LD191607 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast];

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A White House spokesman declined to give an appraisal of the decision of the Soviet Union, and stated that at the White House the text of the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had not yet been seen.

At the same time he said that the U.S. position on joining the moratorium on nuclear tests had not changed since a moratorium on nuclear tests was allegedly not in the security interests of the United States, its friends or its allies, and nuclear tests were needed by the United States to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear deterrent forces. [passage omitted]

Speakes' Comments Criticized

LD200136 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The response of officials in the United States to the Soviet initiative is distinctly negative. Here is what our observer Vladyslav Kozyakov writes:

Upon receiving the report from Moscow, members of the U.S. Administration declared their opposition to a joint halt to nuclear tests. White House secretary Larry Speakes with the President in Santa Barbara, California, said on Monday that although the administration had not yet seen the full text of the Soviet statement, opposition of the United States to the Soviet moratorium had not changed.

Judging by what he said the arguments the administration is using to explain this stand have not changed either. The arguments are in favor of an arms build-up. According to Larry Speakes, America needs nuclear tests for a nuclear deterrent, for its own security and for the security of its allies. As this statement makes clear, the American leaders intend to abide by the balance of fear philosophy. Meanwhile the great danger of such an approach becomes more and more obvious. Balance of fear is a poor adviser. It ceases to be a factor of deterrent. Fear tends to whip up the arms race and to increase mistrust and suspicion. It forms a vicious circle of a build-up of tensions, which certanly fails to meet the interests of anyone's security.

Incidentally, when they speak of a nuclear deterrent. America's leaders mean not merely maintaining the existing nuclear arsenals, but increasing them further through the development of new types of weapons on earth and in space. [passage omitted] The above facts show that when it speaks of a nuclear deterrent, Washington means attaining military superiority, and this is what the tests in Nevada are needed for. And yet this policy does not promote security. On the contrary, it undermines security.

In his Monday statement, Larry Speakes again claimed there were some unresolved matters in verifying a test ban. This sounds strange to say the least, especially in the light of the fact that near the Soviet proving ground in the region of Semipalatinsk, American experts have registered nuclear explosions carried out in Nevada. Verification has nothing to do with all this. What is important is that Washington refuses to take the road of honest, constructive talks on halting the arms race. [passage omitted]

But there is no time to be lost. The security of both the United States and the Soviet Union and also of all other countries calls for urgent measures to curb the arms race. And a nuclear test ban could become one such measure. [passage citing]

Solton Commentary

LD192323 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has extended its unilateral nuclear test moratorium until the end of the year. Mikhail Gorbachev announced this in his television address to the nation on Monday. Here is what our commentator Yuriy Solton writes on the new Soviet political initiative.

The Soviet Union has made no nuclear tests over the past 12 months and it will not make any till 1 January next year. The Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests for the fourth time and this was no easy decision to make. The international situation gives no reason for relaxing, however slightly, over national security issues. The Soviet Union cannot afford to ignore the behavior of the United States, which has bluntly called this country America's main potential adversary. What was Washington's response to the Soviet nuclear moratorium? What was its attitude to the Soviet proposal that nuclear weapons be abolished by the end of the century and armed forces and conventional weapons reduced considerably. Over the past year, while the Soviet moratorium has been in force, the United States has made 18 nuclear tests. In the past 40 years Washington has been the leader in the number of nuclear tests it has made. Of the 18 nuclear tests that went ahead since the Soviet moratorium was introduced, 3 were not announced. The U.S. tests were not merely aimed at testing the viability of operational nuclear weapons. They were also aimed at developing third generation nuclear weapons to be used, for instance, in a space-based nuclear energized laser. U.S. nuclear assembly lines, meanwhile, continue to churn out more and more nuclear weapons. A few days ago the command of the U.S. Air Force announced that the 131st B-52 bomber had been modernized to carry cruise missiles.

This indicates that the United States is about to go beyond the limitations of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. As Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, the Soviet Union has every ground to resume nuclear testing. Members of the Soviet public have asked in their letters whether it made any sense for the Soviet Union to continue with its nuclear moratorium on its own while the United States behaves so provocatively. But, nevertheless, having carefully weighed the pros and cons, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Government decided to extend the nuclear test moratorium to 1 January 1987. They took into consideration appeals coming in from all parts of the world to give those bent on continued nuclear testing another chance to sober up. [passage omitted] The first response to the Soviet move indicates that the Soviet leadership's decision has met with understanding and approval. It is seen as an important action, proving that the Soviet Union is serious about its program for nuclear disarmament rather than a mere proposal. The initial response of the U.S. Administration is in stark contrast with this. Having barely read the statement of the Soviet leader, administration officials tried to play down its importance, having dismissed it as propaganda. One cannot help wondering what prevents the United States from engaging in that kind of propaganda.

There can be no doubt at all that if the United States halted its nuclear tests the move would be approved by the world community. An official spokesman for the White House declared that in the foreseeable future the United States will need nuclear tests and this shows clearly how far the militarization of political thinking has gone in Washington. The U.S. Administration cannot bring itself to accept honest agreements to improve the international climate but there is no getting away from the realities of this day and age.

Zholkver Reports Responses

LD192056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on positive world reaction to moratorium] So far the White House representative has avoided giving an assessment of the USSR's decision, saying that President Reagan, who is now on holiday, has still not seen the text of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement.

At the same time, the representative pointed out the fact that the U.S. stance on joining the nuclear test moratorium has not changed, since these tests, as he stressed, are vital for the United States to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear deterrent forces. And so we have evidence of the same old political way of thinking, in categories of the politics of force and the balance of terror. However, an increasing number of eminent political and state figures in the West are pointing out the inertia and danger of this thinking. Owen, the leader of the British Social Democratic Party, has called upon the British Government to show the whole world that it does not intend to support the United States in conducting more nuclear tests aimed at transferring nuclear explosions into space. Even a government spokesman for the FRG that first pupil in the Atlantic class, has announced their intention of encouraging the United States to conclude an agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests.

And in the United States itself, five eminent politicans, including three former defense secretaries, have just unambiguously condemned the policy of the arms race. The widespread and positive reaction to Comrade Gorbachev's statement is graphic evidence of a strengthening of the position of the forces advocating realism in politics and the cessation of the senseless arms race.

U.S. 'Defensive Position' Noted

LD191851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Excerpts] If one were to try to summarize the content of the responses, which have come in today from the foreign press, to the statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on Soviet television on 18 August, then one could say the following: First, the international public highly commends the new peace initiative of the USSR; secondly, it is noted that the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to secure a peaceful future for the planet and radically improve the situation in the world. [passage omitted]

But a representative of the White House has again evaded giving an evaluation of the Soviet Union's decision, stating that in the White House they have still not seen the text of the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Taking advantage of the opportunity, this representative said that the U.S. position regarding joining the moratorium on nuclear tests has not changed, because such a moratorium, supposedly, does not meet the security interests of the United States, its friends and allies, and nuclear tests are essential to the United States for guaranteeing the effectiveness of the nuclear deterrent forces. This statement clearly bears traces of rashness. It is also strange that in the White House they have not seen the speech by the Soviet leader. The point is that the CNN television company broadcast Comrade Gorbachev's speech, and many specialists on Soviet-U.S. relations immediately commented on it, noting that his is an impressive policy move that is forcing the United States to assume a defensive position. [passage omitted]

CNN Comments Reported

PM191455 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Aug 86 p 1

[TASS report: "Former Positions"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Aug -- A White House spokesman declined to assess the Soviet Union's decision, stating that the White House had "not yet seen" the text of M.S. Gorbachev's statement. [paragraph continues]

At the same time he said that the U.S. position regarding joining a moratorium on nuclear tests had not changed because a moratorium on nuclear tests allegedly "does not accord with the security interests of the United States and its friends and allies" and "the United States needs nuclear tests to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear deterrence forces."

At the same time the CNN TV, relaying the Soviet leader's speech, called it "one of the most important foreign policy statements by the USSR in recent times." The fact that M.S. Gorbachev referred to the possible signing at a summit of an agreement on nuclear explosions proves that he wants to reach an arms control agreement at that summit, the TV company pointed out. However, to all appearances, the Reagan administration has no such desire.

Report From Washington

LD192042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Vladimir Dunayev report from Washington; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The U.S. President is now in California resting in his ranch. The White House spokesman said immediately after the statement by Comrade Gorbachev had become known, that halting nuclear tests was not acceptable to the United States. A State Department spokesman in Washington said the same thing. So there is nothing new -- an instantaneous, negative reaction. Well, there are practically no arguments.

But can one say that the appeal to the United States, the appeal on behalf of the Soviet people, of Comrade Gorbachev, to the reason, to the dignity of the Americans has gone unheard? I would not say that. The first reaction in the papers and on television -- and it was reported, not in great detail but the essence of the statement and initiatives contained in Comrade Gorbachev's statement was reported -- there was also reaction from Congress. Congress is also on vacation now, congressmen and senators have left Washington, but in those circles their initial reaction was very optimistic.

As you know, the House of Representatives the other day adopted a decision not to finance further U.S. nuclear weapons tests for a year after 1 January 1987. This decision still has to be agreed by the Senate, but nevertheless it is very indicative.

As far as the American man in the street is concerned, today I phoned several families who last August sent letters to Comrade Gorbachev when the unilateral Soviet moratorium was announced. Today these people told me of the feelings they experienced, of how grateful they were to our country for the moratorium, for its extension, for the fact that for a year now there has been quiet on the Soviet nuclear test grounds, for the fact that we again extended it until 1 January.

One of them, Lauren Ross told me: You had every right to resume tests. No one could have blamed you. You waited too long for a reply from the United States, but you were quite right to decide to go on waiting because we are not sitting doing nothing now. We are ordinary Americans.

We are challenging our congressmen -- remember the decision they made? We are not appealing to the President. The latest polls show that most Americans are in favor of halting nuclear tests. Yes, it is a burden to bear. The burden will no be wasted. We will try to prove we're more stubborn than anyone from the Pentagon. [passage omitted]

UK Reaction Termed 'Strange'

LD191557 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS writer Vladimir Malyshev:

One cannot help describing as very strange the British Government's reaction to the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts till January 1, 1987. As follows from a REUTER agency report, the British Foreign Office has found nothing better than express over that ... "regret." "We regret," the statement said, "the Soviet Union has concentrated its efforts on such unilateral approaches and would much prefer it if these efforts had been concentrated on the various Western initiatives at the Geneva Disarmament Conference." In the opinion of the British Foreign Office, unilateral moratorium is not the best way of reaching agreements on arms control.

The amazing thing here is not so much the attempt at rejecting outright the USSR's new peaceable initiative, such a rejection is an infrequent method of the Western powers, as the wish to picture the unilateral moratorium as something strange and suspicious. But if someone commits itself to stop exploding nuclear devices, how can one "regret" that? Or, from London's viewpoint there is nothing better than explode and explode nuclear bombs? Or the matter is that such a commitment has again been made by the Soviet Union?

Yet Whitehall is known to react quite differently -- nodding approvingly and saying yes -- when the USA and the other NATO countries, including Britain itself, declare a build-up of the arms race, start of preparations for the "star wars" and development of ever new types of mass destruction weapons. Don't these steps, which bring mankind to the verge of a nuclear catastrophe, deserve every condemnation and regret?

Certainly, a unilateral moratorium is not enough to ensure arms control. It would be much better, had all the other nuclear powers given up all nuclear weapons testing. But, apparantely, neither the USA nor its NATO allies are in a hurry to follow the USSR's noble example. Here is what should be regretted most profoundly...

FRG's Genscher Praises Address

LD191428 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 19 TASS -- The speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, over the Soviet TV network has shown again the Soviet interest in disarmament negotiations, said here today Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG.

The decision announced by Mikhail Gorbachev to extend the Soviet nuclear tests moratorium to January 1, 1987, he stressed, is of great importance for reaching all-embracing prohibition of nuclear tests.

Touching on the question of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the federal minister voiced support for reaching understanding at it on complete prohibition of nuclear arms tests. The West German Government acclaims the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev attaches great importance to cooperation in all spheres which are important for mankind's future, said Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Bundestag Official on Extension

LD191728 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 19 TASS -- Deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Socialist Union] faction in the Bundestag Volker Ruehe has welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions up to January 1, next year. In an official statement today he called upon the Western powers to give a constructive reply to the new Soviet initiative.

Mies Welcomes Announcement

LD192044 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, was welcomed by Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies. In a statement published here today he highly assessed the Soviet Union's constructive step which attests to lofty responsibility of the Soviet Union's party and state leadership for the destinies of the world. The USSR uses every opportunity to break the vicious circle of the disastrous arms race and to open the road to fruitful and constructive talks with the United States on the entire complex of the problems of nuclear disarmament, the statement says. No positive reaction to the Soviet Union's gesture of goodwill has yet come from the U.S. side, the state says. Herbert Mies urged the FRG Government to influence United States so that it alter its position.

Sweden's Carlsson Statement Noted

LD192104 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 19 TASS -- The Swedish Government received with satisfaction the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, says a statement of Sweden's Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, circulated here today. The prime minister assessed positively the Soviet Union's new important initiative aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race which General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev announced in a statement on the Soviet television.

In the United Nations and at other forums, Sweden supported the calls addressed above all to the USSR and the USA to adopt unilaterally or jointly a moratorium on nuclear explosions as a temporary measure till a multilateral treaty on banning nuclear testing is concluded. The "Mexican Declaration" is the latest example of this, the statement says. The Swedish Government hopes that further contacts between the USSR and the USA in the sphere of disarmament might lead, specifically, to the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on a complete ban on nuclear testing, Ingvar Carlsson noted.

PRC Notes Speech

LD191719 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] XINHUA reports: Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said the Soviet Union was sure that an agreement on halting nuclear tests could be reached quickly and signed already this year at the Soviet-U.S. summit. Such an agreement, he noted, would be the main real outcome of the meeting and a significant step on the road to halting the arms race.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Hails Offer

LD201025 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has hailed the Soviet Union's decision to extend a unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts as a constructive and positive step towards removing the risk of outbreak of a world nuclear war and as striking evidence of the USSR's unwavering desire for world peace.

It said the Soviet proposals for ensuring peace in Europe and Asia and scrapping all nuclear weapons on earth and the decisions to announce and extend the moratorium have won the support of the people of socialist countries and all peace forces. But the United States, ignoring the opinion of the people of goodwill, continues testing nuclear weapons and making dangerous "star wars" plans.

If the moratorium assumes a global nature and nuclear testing is banned everywhere on earth, mankind will be saved from a nuclear catastrophe and further prerequisites will be created for stronger peace and security throughout the world, the statement said.

The Soviet Union's latest peace step, the DPRK Foreign Ministry said, meets the interests of also the Korean people keen to reduce tension in the Korean peninsula and establish a nuclear-free zone of peace there. The United States should positively respond to a proposal by the DPRK, renounce its positions-of-strength policy, end the arms race and stop all nuclear testing.

PRK's Sim on 'Important Step'

LD191707 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Another important step on the road to peace and detente, this is how the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions was summed up by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of Kampuchea's National Assembly Chea Sim. He heads a delegation of Kampuchean parliamentarians which arrived today in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Kampuchean people fully supports the foreign policy course of the Soviet state, its new scopeful initiatives aimed at the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, at the development of equal cooperation of all peoples of the Asian-Pacific region, Chea Sim said.

Honecker Highlights Decision

LD192023 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin August 19 TASS -- The German Democratic Republic welcomes the decision of the Soviet Union to prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until January 1, 1987, declared on Soviet TV by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This is a significant step in the interests of peace, said today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR's Council of State.

The GDR regards the task of strengthening peace as important, he continued. Today when mankind faces the threat of nuclear annihilation, the German state is seeking ways of preserving peace and improving the international climate.

Polish Government Lauds Plan

LD192011 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw August 19 TASS -- The Government of the Polish People's Republic fully supports the Soviet peace proposals which were made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his Soviet television statement. They express the common peace strategy of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and are aimed at restraining the arms race and removing the threat of a nuclear war, said the Polish Government's spokesman at a press conference which was held here today.

Poland is and will be a constructive partner of the Soviet Union, and also all progressive forces which are working to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, he said. The safety of the world calls for unity of the peace efforts of all nations. Poland is a country which sustained heavy losses in the Second World War. The Poles therefore keenly realize the danger which comes from the U.S. militaristic course. The Government of the Polish People's Republic stresses that the Soviet Union's new initiative -- its decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions up to January 1, 1987, is a measure aimed at preventing the threat of war, an act of goodwill meeting the intersts of all nationas.

IZVESTIYA Commentator Cited

LD192124 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A number of questions emerged in connection with yesterday's address to Comrade Gorbachev both at home and abroad. How will it influence Soviet-U.S. relations? How will it influence the security of the USSR? Our Moscow correspondent asked these questions to IZVESTIYA commentator Melor Sturua.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] How do you assess yesterday's statement of Mikhail Gorbachev in the context of Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Sturva in Russian with superimposed translation] The decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests 1 January 1987 has far-reaching significance for the development of USSR-U.S. relations from the viewpoint of strengthening peace and international security. Comrade Gorbachev stressed in particular in his television address that this would be the most important result of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, that it would mean an impulse for further development of talks in the direction of creating control over the arms race in favor of disarmament. Thus, our initiative would represent an impulse for the further developement of USSR-U.S. relations, both bilateral and those that concern the interests of all mankind, of course, only in the event that the U.S. side adopts a positive attitude toward our initiative.

Does time not work against the interest of the USSR's security during the time of the moratorium's validity? Yes, the question of our own security undoubtedly concerns us. However, after carefully considering all the pros and cons we have, after all decided to extend the moratorium. The point is not that we thus risk our security, but that we implement new thinking in international politics.

So we are thus giving the U.S. side yet another opportunity to follow our example so that the problem of disarmament may move away from the deadlock. At the same time, of course, we will not forget about our security and the security of our friends, neither will we allow this security to be threatened in any way by those reactionary forces that have longed so much for political and social revenge in these countries. [end recording]

Delegates View Issue

LD191827 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva August 19 TASS -- The attention of delegates to the Conference on Disarmament focused on the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet television. The question of the complete ban on nuclear testing necessitates urgent and effective measures, head of the GDR delegation Harald Rose said at the plenary meeting. He said the decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, is a new proof of the Soviet Union's resolve to do its utmost to put an end to the nuclear arms race. Harald Rose expressed deep regret over the United States negative reaction to the Soviet proposal. The arguments of the adversaries of such a ban ignore the interests of universal security, he said. He noted that termination of testing by the USSR and the USA would have a positive effect on the development of the international situation and would prompt other countries having nuclear weapons to follow their example.

Representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Borislav Konstantinov emphasized the extreme importance of the Soviet leader's statement. He described the extension of the unilateral moratorium as a new confirmation of the consistent course of the Soviet foreign policy at the consolidation of peace and international security. Noting that the Soviet Union had not been conducting any tests for over a year, the Bulgarian delegate said that it was not easy to extend the moratorium in conditions of the present tense situation. But the Soviet Union extended the moratorium which creates a favourable atmosphere for a complete ending of nuclear explosions and for nuclear disarmament, Borislav Konstantinov said. He expressed the confidence that the Soviet initiative will be approved and supported by the world public and the participants in the Conference on Disarmament.

UN Press Conference Held

LD191839 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 19 TASS -- The USSR permanent representation at the United Nations Organization held today a press conference at the United Nations headquarters in connection with the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. It was emphasized at the press conference that the Soviet moratorium prove the seriousness and sincerity of the Soviet programme of nuclear disarmament, is the call for conducting a new policy, the policy of realism, peace and cooperation.

Pasko Rounds Up Reaction

LD191840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television, in which he announced the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January, is the focus of world public attention.

Here is commentator Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] I want to acquaint you, comrades, with reports we have received from our correspondents during the last few hours. Over to Vasiliy Lesovik in Warsaw:

[Lesovik] The statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has met with a wide response in Poland. The full text of the statement was published by the central press today. It was accompanied by extensive commentaries. The newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA, for example, described the Soviet Government's decision to extend the moratorium on all nuclear explosions as a historic chance for mankind. TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the importance of the decision lies also in the fact that the USSR has proposed that an agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests should be concluded this year, during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The world is waiting for a constructive answer from Washington, TRYBUNA LUDU stressed.

[Pasko] Our correspondents in Budapest and Prague, Vladimir Stefanov and Aleksandr Kuzin, speak of a similar reaction. Over to Budapest.

[Stefanov] This morning I had a talk with Gabor Borbely, editor in chief of the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. He said that the Soviet Government's decision was yet another real chance to stop before it is too late. We all hope that this chance will not be rejected by the U.S. side. [passage omitted]

[Pasko] Boris Kalyagin reports from London on the reaction of the British public opinion.

[Kalyagin] On their front pages the main British newspapers publish detailed reports on Comrade Gorbachev's speech. In a heading to its lead article, the London GUARDIAN declares that it is time to respond to Gorbachev. The paper calls on the United States and Great Britain to follow the Soviet example. George Robertson, a foreign affairs spokesman for the Labor Party, said that Soviet initiative had opened up greater opportunities for trying to halt a further escalation of the arms race. At the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament headquarters I was told that the constructive new step by the Soviet Union inspires British peace supporters. They will step up the pressure on their government, demanding that Britian stop nuclear tests itself and influence the U.S. Administration in the same direction.

I think the only cool response to Comrade Gorbachev's statement came today from a spokesman for the British Foreign Office. He expressed regret that the Soviet Union was concentrating its endeavors on unilateral measures instead of Western initiatives which, he said, would make it easier to achieve a ban on tests. But we have not heard of any such initiatives.

[Pasko] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington that a White House representative has refused to comment on the Soviet Union's decision, saying that the White House has not yet seen the text of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbavhev's statement. At the same time he said that the U.S. position on joining in the moratorium on nuclear tests has not changed, because the moratorium on nuclear tests allegedly does not meet the security interests of the United States and its friends and allies and because the United States needs nuclear tests in order to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear deterrent.

Such, comrades, are the first reactions in the world to the Soviet Union's important new initiative.

CDE DELEGATE PROPOSES LIMITED ON-SITE INSPECTIONS

PM201038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

["Wide-Ranging Program" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures opened its final first-stage session in the Swedish capital today, focusing on the 18 August statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet delegation to the forum called the conferees' attention to a wide-ranging program for achieving disarmament and ensuring international security, suggested in that statement, and to the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear blasts until January 1, 1987.

Soviet delegation leader Oleg Grinevskiy said the Stockholm conference should also play a role of its own in bringing down the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The socialist countries constructively cooperating with the other participants in the talks had done much to solve unresolved problems at the conference. One could not but be concerned, however, that, with the time running out before the conference's end, solutions to many important issues, including the verification problem, had still not been found.

Taking the verification concept set forth in the Budapest statement by the Warsaw Treaty countries a step further, the socialist states were prepared to agree to on-site inspections over confidence-building measures on a limited scale, namely to one or two such inspections a year in the territory of each country.

The socialist countries' latest initiative in Stockholm is vivid evidence of their readiness to press for a successful outcome of the conference.

Further Report

LD192103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1848 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The final session of the first stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe opened in Stockholm today. Naturally, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 18 August was at the center of the attention of the participants in the conference.

Comrade Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, told press representatives with what the USSR representatives came to the conference.

[Grinevskiy] We have taken a number of steps in order to turn the conference on to a path of practical understanding. We have now made another such step in proposing the inspection, a limited quota of inspections, on site. But, of course, the matter is up to our partners. Let us see how our proposals are met.

CHAZOV ARTICLE ON PHYSICIANS' MOVEMENT

PM191515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 4

[Academician Ye. Chazov article: "Thinking in a New Way"]

[Text] Mankind is preparing to enter the 21st century, a century of which much is expected and which is interpreted differently by everyone. However, we all dream of a time when man's reason and the development of science and technology will ensure people peace, prosperity, health, and happiness.

When thinking about the future we often forget that man's happiness and his very life are threatened by more than 50,000 nuclear warheads which are constantly trained on all the inhabitants of the earth and that each day sees the appearance of 10 new nuclear warheads.

There has never before been anything like it in the history of our civilization. In former epochs even the greatest and most protracted wars did not threaten to destroy all mankind and life on earth itself. The emergence of nuclear weapons turned this dreadful fantasy into a potential reality. A multitude of scientific research, including findings presented to the United Nations, proves that the use of even a small part of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons would lead to the instant destruction of hundreds of millions of people and colossal destruction of production forces. The survivors would be condemned to a slow death, and the living would then envy the dead.

It is difficult to actually imagine "a million Hiroshimas," which is how scientists attempt to define in theory the yield of the nuclear weapons stockpiled today. It is difficult to grasp the figure of 2 billion casualties in a nuclear war. But when you see even a few people doomed to die from exposure to radiation and realize the impotence of medicine, you automatically think: Then what kind of horror would a nuclear war bring? And you want to bring to the bedside of those patients the statesmen and military men who champion nuclear "deterrence" and allow the possibility of a limited nuclear war, calculating on victory in it.

Six years ago, faithful to our Hippocratic oath and committed to protecting the health and life of our patients, we physicians united to tell the truth about nuclear weapons and the consequences of a nuclear war. The participants in the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement do not always concur on everything, but we are united by the main thing in the present-day world -- an awareness of the need to destroy nuclear weapons.

The indifference of many people to irresponsible statements justifying the nuclear arms race was bound to alarm physicians. It was essential to arouse people who were indifferent, to show them how the arms race threatens every inhabitant of the earth. That is how we understood our professional duty, since a doctor must tell a patient what threatens his health and life.

What has the physicians' movement achieved? We have helped dispel a fog of ignorance for millions of people. The scientific untenability and the danger of the concepts of "limited" or "protracted" nuclear wars and of the very idea of its being possible to win them have become much clearer.

We have been able to convince people that medicine will be unable to offer even minimal assistance to the millions of casualties. [paragraph continues]

In fact our experience of treating patients with burns, injuries, and radiation sickness indicates that providing such help to all victims during a nuclear war would require the involvement of 30 million doctors and 100 million intermediate-level [sredniy] medical personnel. That is unrealistic when you consider that today there are around 3.5 million doctors and 7.5 million intermediate-level medical personnel in the world, and, after all, many of them would themselves be casualties in the event of a nuclear war.

We have been able to inform people of our conviction that no ideological, political, or national disagreements can justify the sickness, suffering, and, finally, ecological upheavals which nuclear war would bring.

At the six congresses held by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement we have put forward our own medical prescription for mankind's survival based on precise scientific data. That prescription comprises banning tests of nuclear weapons, their non-first-use and nonextension to outer space, and the limitation of nuclear armaments to the point of eliminating them all together.

Physicians are certain that the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons is a realistically achievable goal. The USSR has proposed a program to eliminate them by the year 2000. The existence of nuclear weapons is not an essential stage in the development of a thinking civilization. However, since appearing they have brought civilization to a delicate stage beyond which lies the threat of its self-destruction. This truth must be recognized by all responsible leaders.

It is quite obvious that the nuclear age requires new thinking and an appreciation of the fact that reliable security in today's interconnected world can be assured only by cutting armaments, reducing confrontation, developing trust and cooperation, and settling regional conflicts -- an appreciation of the fact that ensuring mankind's right to life is the supreme task of state policy today.

More than 30 years back A. Einstein said: "We need new ways of thinking if mankind is to survive." How true! New thinking does not mean searching for security by stockpiling more and more new weapons systems and forcing one's own way of doing things on others; new thinking means acknowledging states' interdependence, particularly in disarmament questions.

New thinking is exemplified by the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and it is particularly manifest in the way that the moratorium has been repeatedly extended in the hope that the United States will follow suit. This action has changed the thinking of many people in the world.

New thinking is exemplified in the appeal made by R. MacNamara, P. Warnke, M. Bundy, G. Kennan, and G. Smith to the American Administration to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

New thinking is exemplified by the breaking of harmful stereotypes. My colleague, Professor B. Lowne, said when addressing the conference of the Physicians for Social Responsibility organization in Philadelphia in March: "Anti-Soviet sentiment is one of the main obstacles, if not the main obstacle to support for the nuclear disarmament movement in the United States.... I am convinced that we will not be successful until an objective assessment of the Soviet Union becomes the main item on the antinuclear movement's agenda."

Speaking of the need to destroy the prevailing sterotypical thinking, I cannot help but remember today Doctor P. White. Personal reasons perhaps also play a role here, since he was the first American I ever met and someone who changed my ideas about American doctors. It was exactly 30 years ago -- in 1956 when, after a long gap, a group of American doctors headed by P. White visited the USSR. He was devoid of prejudice. In his book entitled "My Life and Medicine" he wrote that he dreamed of "establishing fraternal relations among people in our seething world." His life and activity are an example of new thinking.

Not just physicians and scientists but other people too who do not suffer from political myopia appreciate that it is impossible to go on living in thrall to prevailing prejudices. No one will accuse the well-known American industrialist A. Hammer of commitment to the ideas of communism, but this is what he wrote in the preface to his biography compiled by B. (Considine): "In September 1922 I gave V.I. Lenin a small bronze monkey sitting on Darwin's book 'The Origin of Species' and examining a human skull. Lenin said that in our age, when the instruments of war are becoming increasingly destructive, civilization could be overtaken by catastrophe if mankind does not learn to live in peace. A day may come when a monkey will lift a human skull from the ground and wonder where it came from. I will always remember those sagacious words of Lenin's, foreseeing, as it were, the emergence of today's atomic weapons. They are a symbolic warning against playing with the fire that we know under the name of the arms race."

I receive many letters from Soviet and American citizens. The main theme of them is that the peoples of our countries must be on friendly terms with one another for the sake of preserving peace and our children's future.

M. (Shultbarg) from California writes: "I honestly do not believe that your children are taught to hate Americans. Rather I believe the contrary. As I already wrote you in my previous letter, my wife and I visited Russia and found the people warm and friendly, with as much interest in Americans as we have in Russians... I am sincerely in favor of everyone, including myself, doing everything to dispel needless misunderstanding between Russians and Americans."

What must be primarily done to achieve this? The physicians' movement has now placed the question of stopping nuclear tests at the center of its activity. Tests are the most important and at the same time the weakest link in the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race. Stopping them will interrupt the process of improving nuclear weapons, building new ones, and creating even more destablizing systems. It will erect a barrier to nuclear weapons being placed in outer space.

The physicians' congress held in Cologne urged the United States to follow the Soviet Union's example and stop tests. A mutual and verifiable [kontroliruyemiy] moratorium on all nuclear explosions would make it possible to start moving back from the edge of the abyss.

New thinking means resolutely campaigning for the gigantic resources involved to be transferred from military to civil purposes. In today's world more than 11 million children die before the age of 1, more than 5 million of them perishing from diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis. The cost of vaccinating all new-born babies in the world against these illnesses comes to $260 million. By comparison, 1 nuclear submarine costs around $1 billion. The United States is ready to throw trillions of dollars into shifting the arms race into outer space.

Physicians protest against this inhuman waste of resources. In place of a space-based strategic defense system they have proposed a space-based medical communications system which would help maintain life on earth. [paragraph continues]

The USSR and the United States, the WHO and UNICEF, the countries of East and West, medical centers and universities worldwide could create a satellite system for consultation by any doctor in any country in order to save human life. The reduction of political and military tension would make it possible for many important medical questions to be resolved jointly.

When in our practice as doctors we come across someone who is gravely ill, we devote all our energy and knowledge to saving him. Mankind today is afflicted by a grave ailment — fear in the face of a real threat of nuclear war. If mankind is to be saved we must stir the people' consciousness, help them abandon mutual distrust, selfishness, and chauvinism, and convince them of the need to adopt a new approach to international affairs, to build a nuclear-free world, and to create an all-embracing system of lasting security through disarmament. The horizons of productive cooperation among all peoples, which is essential in our interconnected world, will then clear.

We physicians have always believed and continue to believe in human reason. And we are certain that reason will triumph.

GERASIMOV ADDRESSES PRESS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Israeli Consular Talks

LD191403 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- A meeting of consular officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and Israel was held in Helsinki on Monday, Chief of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Gennadiy Gerasimov reported. He spoke today at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The meeting was of a preliminary nature. Its purpose was to reach agreement as to how to discuss in future two consular problems: the question of Soviet property in Israel and consular assistance to Soviet citizens in Israel.

But the head of the Israeli group made at the meeting a statement of a political nature about methods of resolving the Middle East crisis. The question of Soviet citizens of the Jewish nationality was also raised. All this was clearly beyond the framework of the consular nature of the talks.

Outside the Helsinki meeting Israel's Minister of Foreign Affairs Yitzhak Shamir, speaking publicly, declared that Israel, allegedly, has "valuable property" in the Soviet Union, "two million entrapped Jews". To pose the matter in such a way means a crude interference in the Soviet Union's affairs since the aforementioned two million Soviet citizens of the Jewish nationality have not authorized Shamir to speak on their behalf. Israel has no right to speak on behalf of Soviet citizens of the Jewish nationality.

A trip of Soviet consular officials to Tel Aviv, and technical details were discussed at the meeting in Helsinki. Tel Aviv's representatives, however, posed the question of a trip to Moscow of an Israeli group for similar purposes. But the point of the matter is that there is no Israeli property, nor Israeli citizens permanently residing on the Soviet territory.

Since the common language has not been found, the question of the trip of Soviet consular officials to Tel Aviv was dropped and there were no talks on further contacts, Gennadiy Gerasimov said.

AFP Report

AU191444 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 19 (AFP) -- There are no plans for a further meeting between Soviet and Israeli representatives, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said here Tuesday after the first official contact in 19 years between the two countries ended Monday in apparent deadlock.

The spokesman, Gennadiy Gerasimov, also attacked Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for "gross interference" in Soviet affairs by raising the problem of Soviet Jews who want to emigrate. Mr. Gerasimov said no agreement had been made at the meeting "not even on the possibility of a new meeting." He implicitly blamed Israel for the deadlock in Monday's talks, which broke off after 90 minutes.

He said Israeli delegation head, Yehuda Horam, made "a statement of a political nature" by raising the Middle East crisis and the question of "Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality." The spokesman said the "preliminary" talks should have been limited to "purely consular" matters while Russian Orthodox Church property in Israel, said to be worth 100 million dollars, was also to be raised.

Mr. Gerasimov said the two sides were to discuss a possible visit by a Soviet delegation to Tel Aviv, but the Israel delegation proposed a similar visit by an Israeli delegation to Moscow "when there is no Israeli property, nor Israeli citizens on Soviet territory." The two sides "could not find a common language and the question of a visit by Soviet representatives to Tel Aviv was adjourned indefinitely," he said. "There is no plan to continue these contacts. We are not engaged in any negotiations with Israel. There is nothing going on behind the scenes and no rapprochement," he added.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Monday that the talks went more-or-less as hoped and that there could be further contacts in an apparent attempt to quash rumours of a break-up when the talks ended after 90-minutes instead of the expected two days. But, he said, "We made it clear to the Soviet Union that it would be impossible to maintain a dialogue with Israel without mentioning Soviet Jews and imprisoned Jewish dissidents in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Gerasimov attacked Mr. Shamir for "discovering Israeli property in the Soviet Union." "For Yitzhaq Shamir this valuable property is the two million trapped Jews, according to him, in the Soviet Union," he said. "That is a gross interference in the Soviet Union's interior affairs and a deception, because these two million Soviet citizens have not given Mr. Shamir the power to speak for them and I don't think they consider themselves as Israeli property," said the spokesman.

U.S. Reaction to Moratorium

LD191332 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- The ending of nuclear tests is the link in the chain by pulling which we can resolve the problem of reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said today in his comments on the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing to January 1, 1986. He addressed Soviet and foreign journalists at a briefing in the Press Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

The reaction to the latest peace initiative of the Soviet Union on the other side of the ocean is one of clear disappointment with Moscow's refusal to "play Washington's game" and resume nuclear testing.

American officials characterised the Soviet Union's decision as "propaganda". Yet it is a manifestation of both common sense and a new thinking. The Soviet side will sustain some military and economic losses as a result but we believe, Gerasimov said, that ways should be looked for to terminate the arms race -- he who raises the nuclear sword will die by it, and it is a crime not to reckon with this fact.

Soviet foreign policy is based on awareness of deep-going change in the world. The American side clearly lacks such awareness.

It is coming up with far-fetched arguments against ending nuclear tests, in particular, difficulties of verification. Apparently, there is nothing vague in that area, especially after the Soviet Union has not only agreed to on-site inspection technically but taken a practical step and allowed American scientists to bring their seismic equipment to the area of Semipalatinsk. The point is not verification but the unwillingness of the USA to stop the arms race.

The Soviet side agreed to extend the moratorium in the hope that Washington will again evaluate the situation without bias, cast aside everything irrelevant and join the Soviet moratorium, which will eventually make it possible to reach an agreement on a nuclear test ban.

Prague TV Version

LD192211 Prague Television Service in Czech 2000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Czechoslovak Television correspondent Jiri Vitous took part today in the press conference with Gennadiy Gerasimov, Chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Department, and asked the following question:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Czech translation] [Vitous] The West German daily DIE WELT recently carried an interview with U.S. President Reagan. When they spoke about the reply to the June proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, he said that it is constructive. Today we hear, however, that Larry Speakes, White House press spokesman, reacted to yesterday's declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev -- a declaration that cannot be rejected by a sensible man, and even less by a responsible state official -- in a spirit that cannot be called constructive. What is Moscow's view of this constructive approach?

[Gerasimov] So far we really see nothing constructive in this stance. The only thing that we can say about the initial reaction to Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration is that it is disappointing. I think, we have to complete the picture with the recent allegations of U.S. representatives, or, to put it better, of U.S. official bodies, to the effect that the USSR is planning to resume its nuclear tests. They even prompted us to resume tests because it would of course suit the U.S. military-industrial complex above all. I repeat yet again that the U.S. reaction to the proposal to prolong the moratorium leaves us disappointed. However we do not give up hope and believe -- as yesterday's declaration also says -- that common sense will triumph in the end. And this is why we have prolonged our moratorium. We proceed here on the basis of support of the world public. [end recording]

Vienna IAEA Talks

LD191443 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- A meeting of government experts on drafting conventions on prompt notification about nuclear accidents and assistance in the event of such accidents has closed at the International Atomic Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry today, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, stressed that agreement on the texts of these important documents had been achieved at the meeting. They are to become the fundamental elements of the international regime of safe development of nuclear power engineering.

The notification system will be used in cases of nuclear accidents as a result of which a transfer of radioactive substances may happen, in nuclear accidents at all nuclear plants, including the defence ones. It will also apply to nuclear plants in surface ships and submarines, nuclear energy sources in space vehicles.

In accordance with the provisions of the convention on prompt notification, Gennadiy Gerasimov said, the states are obliged to notify everybody about nuclear accidents, with the exception of accidents involved in nuclear weapons and in nuclear blasts, about which the nuclear powers should, if they wish so, notify other countries (i.e. in the latter case the commitment on notification is not made). On its part, the Soviet Union has prepared to agree to mandatory notification also in the cases involved in the accidents with nuclear weapons and in nuclear blasts, yet the USA opposed that.

The spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry stressed that draft conventions are to be tabled at the special session of the IAEA general conference on questions of safe development of nuclear power engineering, which is scheduled to be held in Vienna on September 24-26 this year.

EXPERTS COMPLETE DRAFT NUCLEAR SAFETY DOCUMENTS

PM191105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch: "Draft Conventions Prepared"]

[Text] Vienna -- The conference of experts to draw up draft conventions to define notification procedures for accidents at nuclear installations and to provide help in the event of an accident or increased radiation levels has ended at the UN International Center in Vienna. Draft conventions on these problems have been drawn up.

The Soviet delegation at the conference of experts was headed by Ambassador O.N. Khlestov, Soviet representative at the UN office and other international organizations in Vienna.

As is well known, the Soviet Union has put forward a large-scale initiative in advocating that the world community embark on the creation of an international system [rezhim] for the safe development of nuclear power. According to the Soviet initiative, ensuring reliable development of nuclear power with guarantees against any dangerous enventualities must be the universal international duty of each state individually and of all together.

An international nuclear power safety system requires, first and foremost, the creation of an efficient notification system in the event of an accident or faults at AES. A well-oiled mechanism which would provide mutual assistance as quickly as possible in dangerous situations must be an important component in an international system for the safe development of nuclear power. These are the problems to which the draft conventions drawn up by the experts in Vienna are devoted.

PRAVDA WEEKLY REVIEW SEES SECURITY ISSUES

PM191437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] "I was surprised when I read PRAVDA... I discovered that your country lives, works, and throbs with vitality." This discovery was made by Angela Roys, a schoolgirl in the senior grade at a high school in West Palm Beach in the American state of Florida. And she wrote to PRAVDA together with her classmates. We published the letters from America this week. After all, they, too, are evidence of the breaking down of artificial barriers, the first upshoots of the new way of thinking which rejects hostility and war and asserts peace and good-neighborliness. The last 7 days have been full of the clash between these two trends.

Factor for Cooperation

As a contribution to International Peace Year, the Soviet Union, together with a group of other socialist states, this week submitted a new proposal of value to the whole planet. It is proposed to examine at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, that supreme world forum, the question of "The Establishment of a Comprehensive System of International Security."

Profound concern prompted the taking of this step. Mankind faces a historic choice: to permit the slide toward the abyss of nuclear self-destruction, or to rebuild international relations on the basis of cooperation and collaboration in the cause of preserving peace.

The United Nations has already done much to mold a new way of thinking and a way of acting appropriate to the nuclear and space age and to overcome the extremely dangerous ideas about the permissibility of wars and armed conflicts. But the present alarming situation in the world requires energetic new efforts. The Helsinki process of dialogue, talks, and agreements has been in operation in Europe -- however poorly or well -- for over a decade now. This experience could be taken into account in elaborating the basic principles of international security for the whole earth. These must cover the military and political spheres as well as the economic and humanitarian spheres. The United Nations could take up the challenge of the times and respond by drawing up a fundamental document.

The main problem facing the human race today -- the problem of survival -- is equally acute and urgent for Europe, Africa, America, and Asia. But it looks different in each part of the world. The USSR's proposals on bringing Asia and Oceania into a comprehensive system of international security take full account of the peculiarities of that region. They are directed toward uncovering its vast potential for progress. And now, 3 weeks on, when the first wave of reaction has swept the world, we can say that the Soviet program for Asia and the Pacific has a great future.

Bilateral relations have a great part to play in bringing that future closer. This week Moscow saw Soviet-Vietnamese and Soviet-Mongolian friendly meetings at the highest level. What characterized them? The desire to increase the effectiveness of the fraternal countries' cooperation in resolving complex domestic and foreign tasks.

Socialism is an essential factor in the impressive, difficult changes in the Asian-Pacific region. The processes taking place here do much to determine the future of the world in general. That is why paramount significance is attached to the further strenghening of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion and their increasingly active cooperation in the elaboration and implementation of a coordinated course of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening universal peace.

The meetings in the Kremlin placed a high value on the new Soviet initiatives, as being in accordance with the interests of consolidating the security of Asian and Pacific countries and limiting and reducing arms, above all nuclear arms. As the Mongolian leader stated, Mongolia's proposal on creating a machinery excluding the use of force in relations between states of the region, a proposal which was confirmed by the 19th MPRP Congress, is consonant with these ideas.

The Vietnamese leader noted that the holding of an Asian-Pacific conference with the participation of all interested states would be a weighty contribution to tackling this task. The two states -- the USSR and the SRV -- are, together with Laos and Cambodia, actively advocating turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. The Soviet Union and Vietnam reaffirmed their readiness to normalize relations with China, which would be of great significance for improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and strengthening universal peace.

A Soviet-Japanese party meeting at the highest level was held in Moscow this week. It summed up the results of the implementation of the December 1984 joint statement by the Japanese Communist Party and the CPSU on active cooperation in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and bring about the complete banning and elimination of nuclear weapons. Events in the world arena have reaffirmed the relevance and viability of this document. The two parties will continue to develop and extend their cooperation for the sake of achieving the goals it sets, goals of vital importance to all mankind.

The friendly relations between the CPSU and the Japanese Communist Party, as they develop further, are becoming increasingly meaningful and constructive. Our parties, like all the fraternal parties, are autonomous, independent, and equal. But, as national forces expressing their peoples' interests, they are also forces of an international nature. The course of events in the world itself and the vital necessity for the struggle to prevent a new world war give rise to the need to step up cooperation between communists in different countries. Differences in the conditions in which they operate and the divergences which exist on particular issues must in no way hamper this.

After Suva

A nuclear-free Northern Europe, Balkans, South America, Korean Peninsula, and Southeast Asia. The transformation of the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean into zones of peace. The idea of exiling weapons of mass destruction in the South Pacific is forging itself a path more and more confidently.

It is a question of the vast expanses from the equator to the Antarctic and from Australia to South America. When the creation of a nuclear-free zone here is completed and it joins on to the South American zone on one side and the Indian Ocean on the other, there will be a whole nuclear-free belt embracing a large part of our planet's Southern Hemisphere.

Work was carried out in this direction at the session of the South Pacific Forum in Suva, the capital of the island country of Fiji. At the previous meeting of the 13 states a year ago, a treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific was adopted. The Suva session discussed practical steps. Special documents were addressed to the United States, Britain, and France, calling on them to ensure compliance with the principles of the treaty in the territories in the Pacific which are under their control.

For those states, it was the moment of truth. London appeared to consent. But this was followed by an emphatic "but." The British government came out "in favor" only "on condition that the nuclear-free zone promotes security in the region"... Paris stated that it does not yet intend to stop its nuclear tests on the Pacific atolls. And the United States launched an outright offensive against the decisions adopted in Suva.

Washington decided to use Australia -- which is a party to the treaty on the nuclear-free zone -- as its Trojan horse. At talks held in San Francisco immediately after Suva, the United States undertook intensive attempts, first, to drag Australia even further into the sphere of its own military preparations, and, second, to use it to exert pressure on New Zealand to make it renounce its former decision not to allow any ships carrying nuclear weapons into its ports, even the ships of its ANZUS treaty ally, the United States. Washington is worried about the "danger" of New Zealand's example spreading, especially in view of the growth of the antiwar movement.

At the San Francisco meeting, as THE TIMES writes, "the United States tried to drive a wedge between Australia and New Zealand." But in the final communique the United States could only record that it is "suspending the fulfillment of its commitments in the security sphere vis-a-vis New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty." The Australian Government merely "expressed concern." Moreover, in the communique "the sides took note of recent events relating to the treaty on turning the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone...." So what next? Will the United States respect the collective will of the governments and peoples of the region? Not a word about that.

Among the nuclear powers, only the Soviet Union expressed unconditional support. And at the meeting in Suva the participants assessed the USSR's appeal to other countries possessing weapons of mass destruction unilaterally or multilaterally to guarantee the nuclear-free status of the South Pacific. The strength of the Soviet program of peace proposals for Asia and Oceania -- as became obvious at the conference of 13 states in the capital of Fiji -- lies in its conformity with the peoples' desire to live without the threat of war, to live in conditions of freedom and true security.

West Berlin and Far Away

It is a long time since there have been such alarming reports from West Berlin. People have grown accustomed to the idea that since the conclusion by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France of the four-power agreement, an end had been put to the plans to turn that city into the "cheapest atom bomb" against socialism.

All at once there was a whole series of provocations in this sensitive spot where West and East meet. The approaching 25th anniversary of the GDR's implementation of measures to safeguard its western borders was used. Let me remind you that until 13 August 1961 those borders were in effect open. The enemies of world socialism made wide use of that fact to undermine the foundations of the GDR and prepare military confrontation. Then, a quarter of a century ago, the socialist state not only set about defending its sovereignty. [paragraph continues]

A blow was struck against the aggressive policy of "crowding out communism." Peace in Europe was strengthened. But the inviolability of the GDR's borders is apparently to this day a sore point for those people in the FRG who cannot give up their revanchist illusions.

Certain FRG statesmen arrived in West Berlin, although that city, as defined clearly in the four-power agreement, is not a part of the FRG and cannot be administered by it. Militants from revanchist organizations also flooded in. Inflammatory speeches about the "illegality" of borders between the GDR and the FRG made their mark. First a bomb exploded on the border with democratic Berlin. Then youths from the youth organization of West Berlin's ruling Christian Democratic Union climbed the border barriers. Only the restraint of the defenders of the GDR's borders prevented something worse.

The American ambassador to the FRG also took part in whipping up the emotions of the border violators. Yet the four-power agreement prescribed exactly the opposite course of acton for him. The ambassador's actions were not taken on his own initiative. Shortly beforehand the U.S. President gave an interview to the West German gutter newspaper BILD. Basically he called for the "destruction" of the GDR's border, and stated: "I would be glad if it fell today." The thugs from the Christian Democratic Union would like to give him that satisfaction, but are not capable of it. It is high time that the irrepressible forces in the FRG grasped the fact that West Berlin is not a suburb of Bonn.

At present there is evidence that it is not only people across the ocean who are pushing responsible figures in Bonn in a direction opposed to an ll-European cooperation. The extreme right group within the FRG's ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc has stepped up its activity sharply. Its leader F.-J. Strauss has renewed his attacks on Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher. These attacks, which started soon after the minister's trip to Moscow, were intensified after his remarks in favor of "building a common European house" and his recognition of the need for the FRG to play a "constructive, forward-looking role" in this.

A detail: Strauss has very close links with the military aerospace concern MBB. And it has just received a "big foreign order" from the United States under the "star wars" program, as the aforementioned BILD interview announced.

In fact, it is not such a great burden for the Pentagon to send $10 million or so in the direction of the FRG, Britain, or Japan, when its military budget runs to hundreds of billions. The U.S. military-industrial complex is becoming increasingly involved in preparing for the militarization of space. Even the tragedy of the spaceship Challenger was used for this purpose. Now the Pentagon is getting its hands on the space research organization NASA. In connection with the decision to build a new ship to replace the lost one, the White House has announced that from now on the shuttle flights will be used almost entirely for military purposes, and above all for testing the components of the "star wars" program.

Thus we can trace the concealed links in various countries and on various continents between provocations like those in West Berlin and the concentrated campaigns organized by the military complex and associated politicians in Western countries with the aim of stopping the new way of thinking. In Europe and worldwide.

But not everything goes that smoothly, even in the United States. Resistance to the militarist course in the country and abroad is so great that even the American Congress has to reckon with it. [paragraph continues]

The House of Representatives, voting on the military budget, adopted a number of amendments providing for compliance with the SALT II treaty, freezing funds for binary chemical weapons for a year, postponing tests of antisatellite systems, and so forth.

In our time nobody can ignore world public opinion. And there are no grounds for pessimism. The potential for peace is growing. Tremendous opportunities now exist to avoid placing the fate of the world in the hands of those who are irresponsibly oriented toward militarism and the arms race.

BOVIN OUTLINES ORIGIN, AIMS OF NONALIGNMENT

PM190925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[A. Bovin commentary: "An Important Factor in World Politics"]

[Text] The eighth conference of the nonaligned countries' heads of state and government will open in Harare, capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe, at the end of August. This regular review of the Nonaligned Movement's forces and potential is an important event in international life. The close attention it attracts throughout the world is evidence of the fact that the Nonaligned Movement has developed into a large, independent factor in world politics and has become both a focus for and an important form of mutual support and coordination of foreign policy efforts for developing countries.

In order to assess the significance and role of the Nonaligned Movement, let us examine what its members are struggling for and against.

We begin with what it is "against." The Nonaligned Movement is opposed to the world's division into military and political blocs, the arms race, any forms of hegemonism and interference in internal affairs, racism and the vestiges of colonialism, and neocolonialist exploitation of the "Third World."

And now what it is "for." The nonaligned countries actively struggle for the prevention of world war, peace and disarmament, the establishment of political and economic independence and equality for all states, the establishment of a new international economic order, the democratization of the entire system of international relations, and the affirmation within that system of the principle of peaceful coexistence as the universal norm of international relations.

Even the simple comparison of the above "fors" and "againsts" illustrates the place occupied by the Nonaligned Movement in the political struggle of our time and shows the stand taken by the nonaligned countries on the main issues of the present day. "Without peace today there will be no life tomorrow" -- so I. Gandhi expressed the essence, the quintessence of this position.

This year is a jubilee year for the movement's members. Twenty-five years ago the Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government was held in Belgrade and is now regarded as a reference point. However, the idea itself of nonalignment, noninvolvement in military groups, blocs, or alliances, is much older. As early as September 1946, when speaking of the future foreign policy of independent India, J. Nehru declared his intention to "stand apart from the policy... of groups in opposition to one another..." in the world arena. Nehru used the actual term "nonalignment" for the first time in April 1954. [paragraph continues]

By nonalignment he understood "the achievement of peace not by allying oneself with any large power or group of powers, but by taking an independent approach to resolving any dispute, liberating oppressed peoples, preserving freedom..., and eliminating the racial discrimination, indigence, disease, and ignorance from which the majority of the world population suffers."

A vital stage in the formation of a nonaligned policy was the Bandung conference of Asian and African states held in April 1955. It is true that the "pure" participants were interspersed with "impure" (SEATO and CENTO) members), but on the whole Bandung showed a strong trend toward forming a broad coalition of liberated countries taking an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist stand.

The Soviet Union met this trend with understanding. "The forces of peace," it was noted at the 20th CPSU Congress, "have considerably augmented in connection with the appearance in the world arena of a group of peace-loving states...which have declared noninvolvement in military blocs as a principle of their foreign policy." Since that time our country has invariably supported the foreign policy line aimed at overcoming the military bloc structure in international relations' and uniting all states and peoples in favor of establishing justice, equality, and the nonuse of force in these relations.

Of the 29 countries represented at Bandung, only 15 were admitted to the conference in Belgrade. This signified that the criteria of nonalignment, the chief of which was noninvolvement in military and political blocs, had begun to "work." The geography of the participants had also expanded: Asia and Africa were joined by Latin America and Europe. The choice of Belgrade as the location for the conference was evidence of recognition of Yugoslavia's prominent role -- alongside India and Egypt -- in the formation of the nonaligned movement.

Not everything in Belgrade was simple. There were many sharp disputes. But agreement was finally reached. The declaration approved by the conference was imbued with the ideas of peaceful coexistence, anti-imperialism, and anticolonialism. Reaction was not slow in following. Moscow welcomed the results of the conference. The West was irritated. "The statements by President Tito, Ghanain President Kwame Nkrumah, and certain others," THE NEW YORK TIMES complained, "reflected the desire to put the Western powers on public trial in connection with the present international crisis and all the misfortunes which beset the entire world at present." Similar complaints have been heard repeatedly since then....

The Nonaligned Movement has traveled a long way in 25 years. Whereas the Belgrade conference was attended by 25 participant countries and 30 observer countries, the seventh conference in Delhi was attended by 99 participant countries, 9 observer countries, and 10 guest countries. The Nonaligned Movement now incorporates all African states, approximately two-thirds of all Asian states, and more than half of all Latin American states. There has been no other movement involving this number of states in the history of international relations. Therein lies both the strength and the weakness of the Nonaligned Movement.

Weakness, because it is very complicated to reduce to a common denominator the policies of so many countries, which have essential differences in many areas, including their interpretation of nonalignment itself. For some (Yugoslavia, India, Tanzania, and so forth) nonalignment is a world outlook, a political philosophy, and the main, fundamental principle of their approach to international affairs. [paragraph continues]

"Nonalignment," B. Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said at an SFRY Federal Assembly session, for example, "is our unshakable political philosophy, our perception and understanding of a world undivided into blocs, a world of equal and free countries and peoples, a world of cooperation, mutual understanding, respect, and solidarity, a world of development and progress." For others nonalignment is a foreign policy line or even mere diplomacy, a practical calculation aimed at making use of international contradictions in order to strengthen their own position. Different interpretations of the meaning and tasks of nonalignment, superimposed on different political and ideological interests and diverse ideological aims, can give rise to collisions and conflicts which affect the movement's authority and hamper concerted action in the world arena.

But the internal heterogeneity of nonalignment is also its strength. This is because it broadens the range of the movement to the maximum, imparts a nature of universasity to it, and, consequently, also makes its influence on world affairs all the more effective.

With regard to the most acute, topical problems -— Nicaragua, Libya, the Near East, southern Africa, and so forth -- the Nonaligned Movement actively takes the side of those who are defending justice, independence, and freedom and upholding the right of every people to determine their own destiny themselves.

The nonaligned countries energetically protest against the militarization of space and insist on an end to nuclear weapon tests. A conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau (Delhi, April 1986) supported the program for step-by-step nuclear disarmament contained in the 15 January 1986 Soviet statement. "The aims and tasks of this program," the conference Political Declaration states, "which is aimed at totally eliminating nuclear weapons throughout the world by the end of the century.... are consonant to a significant degree with the position consistently taken by the nonaligned countries in their approach to these problems."

The Nonaligned Movement is approaching its conference in Harare while relying on its solid, firm tradition of struggling for peace, justice, and equality in international relations. One can be sure that the new meeting between the nonaligned countries' political leaders will be an important landmark on the road to reducing international tension and achieving social progress.

CONFERENCE ON PEACE IN ASIAN-PACIFIC AREA OPENS

LD200855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] An international conference on the problems of guaranteeing peace and security in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region opened in Khabarovsk today. Delegations of peace supporters from Vietnam, Mongolia, the DPRK, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba, and activists from the peace committees in our countgry will discuss ways of strengthening good-neighborliness and cooperation in light of the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the new peace initiatives he put forward in Vladivostok. Demonstrations and workers's antiwar meeting will take place in Khabarovsk this afternoon. Delegates from the international conference will take part in them along with Far Eastern people.

JOINT U.S. NUCLEAR COMMISSION RESUMES ACTIVITY

LD191318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A joint Soviet-U.S. commission on cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy has resumed its work after an 8-year interval. Prominent scientists and specialists of the USSR and the United States, representing the commission, today visited the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute in Moscow, one of the main bases of cooperation between the two countries. The guests were acquainted with all facets of work and with the latest achievements of the institute in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion.

As was noted by Petrosyants, Soviet co-chairman of the commission, and chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, full account had been taken of the wish of the U.S. scientists to hold the meeting in Moscow not as a round table gathering but in the immediate environment of the equipment on which in our country's nuclear research for peaceful purposes is conducted. In the opinion of Petrosyants, joint research work by specialists of the USSR and of the United States is again gaining in strength. Together with a proposal for research into the basic characteristics of matter and of controlled thermonuclear fusion, the commission intends to resume work on fast reactors, and also begin work in the field of AES safety.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Trivelpiece, director of the Office of Energy Research of the U.S. Department of Energy, stated that the U.S. physicists had not expected that the resumption of joint work with their Soviet colleagues would coincide with such an event as the extension of the USSR moratorium on nuclear tests. However, as nuclear energy specialists, they welcome any step directed at preventing nuclear weapons [as heard] from ever becoming a reality.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HOUSE DRAFT MILITARY BUDGET

PM200907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Shalnev: "Six Warnings for the President"]

[Text] After many days of stormy debate, the House of Representatives has ratified a draft military budget for 1987 which cannot be called anything other than a serious warning for the Pentagon, the White House, and President Reagan personally. And there was not just one warning but six.

First, the administration's request for total military appropriations has been sharply cut by $33 billion -- that is, by more than 10 percent. Second, spending on the "star wars" program has been cut by 40 percent -- $2 billion. Third, the moratorium on antisatellite weapons tests has been extended for a further year. Fourth, the Pentagon has been refused funds for arms whose deployment would violate the limits established under the Soviet-U.S. SALT II Treaty. Fifth, appropriations for the production of qualitatively new -- binary -- chemical arms have been blocked. And finally, a ban has been introduced on virtually all nuclear arms tests.

Never before, REUTERS stresses, has a single house of Congress "adopted such a comprehensive package of action in the sphere of arms control as it has now." In the words of Democrat Les AuCoin, it is the first time he has seen anything like it in his 12 years in Congress.

What happened in the House of Representatives was summed up by Democrat Les Aspin, chairman of the extremely influential House Armed Services Committee: "Someone must deal with arms control," he said. "Since the White House is continuing to abandon its role in this sphere, we are stating that 6 years of waiting on our part is enough, we will now handle this matter ourselves."

But although the "i's" have been dotted, it is too soon to dot the last one. First of all: The version of the military budget adopted by the House of Representatives differs substantially from the one which was previously ratified by the Senate, where the Republicans have the majority. If there are differences, it will mean -- as prescribed by parliamentary procedure -- that the conference committee will have to go to work, after which the draft budget will again be put to the vote in both houses.

This will not happen before mid-September -- after the congress vacation which started last Saturday. The administration has more than enough time for working with legislators behind the scenes. Experience of many past years shows that by using the most varied methods -- from stick through carrot -- the White House and its men in Congress often manage to "remove" many if not all of the objections to a certain aspect of administration policy, be it domestic, military, or foreign policy.

That is the first thing. The second is that the President has the right of veto, and Reagan intends to use that right if the "wrong" military budget is presented for his signature. The President directly stated this in his regular Saturday radio broadcast to the country, making furious attacks on House members for allegedly conducting a "rash offensive on national defense." Again experience shows that in the overwhelming majority of cases a presidential veto really paralyzes Congress. Will that happen this time too? Or will Congress -- remembering the forthcoming midterm elections in November and, as THE WASHINGTON POST points out, the "American public's nonacceptance of the buildup in military potential and current arms control policy" -- stick to its own position? We can only speculate...

Lastly, a number of amendments to the military appropriations bill adopted by the House of Representatives are ambiguous. Advocating adherence to the SALT II Treaty, the House, UPI notes, simultaneously allocated funds for the production of 12 more MX nuclear first-strike missiles as well as more funds than the Senate had allocated for the creation of the Midgetman -- yet another type of missile.

Nonetheless, the House of Representatives' decision is on the whole symptomatic. It seems that the time when the White House's militarist requests were, for all intents and purposes, simply rubber-stamped on Capitol Hill is over.

U.S. STEPS UP 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR' AGAINST DRA

LD192204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TASS) -- TASS political observer Askold Biryukov writes:

The U.S. Administration is providing the world with more and more new evidence of its increasing interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. As reported from Washington, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) has announced the allocation of almost $500,000 for the implementation of acts to step up the psychological war against that country.

Almost $200,000 of that sum is being dispatched to the Boston University School of Journalism, which is being instructed to train professional "propagandamongers" in a brief period from among the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have settled in Pakistan. More than $300,000 is being allocated for the creation of the so-called "Afghan News Service", whose task will be to paint a rosy picture of the actions of the "freedom fighters"; that is to say, the hired terrorists which the U.S. CIA trains and sends on the sly to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, equipping them with everything necessary for sabotage, subversion and bloody piracy.

A scandal flared up only recently in Boston in connection with the allocation of these funds for these purposes, when the Dean of Boston University School of Journalism Bernard Redmont and 10 professors refused to take part in the scheme, worthy only of the masters of "dirty tricks" from the CIA. Explaining their stance, they stated directly that their school could be drawn into "propaganda and espionage activity". However, the "revolt" of the Boston "ten" did not stop the administration.

In giving massive military and financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, through whom the undeclared war against the DRA is waged, Washington is also trying to provide them with broad political and propaganda support. It is precisely for this purpose that loud anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaigns are periodically organized in the United States and certain other Western countries. Washington has long been preparing political subversion against Democratic Afghanistan by means of creating a so-called "government in exile" from groups of various hues of the Afghan counterrevolution. Realizing, however, that the ringleaders of the mercenary host who should make up the skeleton of this "government" are up to their elbows in blood, the administration is trying to give them a more decorous appearance, to make them more acceptable to the sponsors of "western democracy".

You can, of course, try to say black is white and the reverse. But, as they say, you cannot wash a black dog white. Nor will Washington succeed in doing this, however many hundreds of thousands or even millions of dollars they lay on the altar of the undeclared war.

PENTAGON APPROVES NEW WEAPONS FOR U.S. ARMY

LD191659 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 19 TASS -- The Pentagon leadership approved a programme for creating the latest system of antiaircraft defence of ground forces to be fulfilled in about five years. This programme worth some 11 billion dollars provides for deploying several types of arms already in the possession of the Pentagon. They include mobile ack-ack mounts, missiles, including Stingers, radar stations and communications equipment. Besides, according to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, it is planned to develop a new system of weapons to detect and destroy gunships which are out of sight. Ack-ack arms mounted on helicopters, tanks and armoured carriers will also be reinforced under the programme.

The development of the new antiaircraft defence system is a component part of the large-scale programme of "America's rearmament" launched by the present Washington administration. The Pentagon attaches much importance to the new system. According to UPI, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave personal orders to designers after the last year's failure of the aircraft system Sergeant York which had been planned earlier for arming U.S. Army units.

PAPER VIEWS U.S. BASE POLICY IN PACIFIC

PM190929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Military Sciences Major General R. Simonyan, Retired, under the rubric "Pentagon's Base Strategy": "Nests of Aggression in the Pacific Ocean Zone"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage claims without embarrassment: "U.S. territory extends far beyond Hawaii and the Aleutians... The U.S. border now lies more than 5,000 miles west of San Francisco's Golden Gate." Guided by such blatant imperial pretensions, the United States is taking extensive measures to build up its Armed Forces in the Pacific and create a ramified system of military bases and strongholds stretching from Japan and South Korea to Australia. The consequences of the militarization of this region are extremely dangerous. Particularly if one takes into account that conflict situations persist there. It should not be forgotten that it was in Asia that U.S. imperialism has waged the two largest wars since 1945 -- in Korea and Indochina.

A militarized Washington-Tokyo-Seoul "triangle" is being set up under pressure from the U.S. Administration. Although two of the three states in the region with nuclear weapons -- the PRC and the USSR -- have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the United States has sited nuclear delivery vehicles and warheads in a crisis zone on the Korean peninsula, and nuclear delivery vehicles on Japanese territory.

In Japan around 50,000 U.S. officers and men are deployed at 120 bases and other military centers. The largest bases are the Yokosuka and Sasebo Naval Bases, the Misawa, Yokota, and Camp Zama Air Bases, and the Iwakuni Naval Air Base.

Headquarters of the U.S. 7th Fleet are in Yokosuka, and a carrier group whose aircraft are nuclear-capable is also based there. Judging by Japanese Foreign Ministry statements, Yokosuka will also be the home port for the second carrier group headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson. Nuclear submarines call there regularly. U.S. military specialists stress that the importance of this naval base for the Pentagon lies "not in the fact that it is needed to defend the United States or Japan, but because it is very convenient for waging a war against the Soviet Union."

The headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan and the U.S. 5th Air Army deployed in Japan and South Korea are located at Yokota Air Base. It keeps in touch around-the-clock with ships and aircraft on combat patrol and bases on Japanese and South Korean territory.

Washington has managed to win Tokyo's assent to the siting of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa Air Base. And it is no secret that the main task for these aircraft will be to conduct "offensive operations against Soviet bases in Maritime Kray and Sakhalin."

Ruling circles in Japan, which, incidentally, was the first victim of U.S. nuclear weapons, do not restrict themselves to allocating their territory for U.S. bases, but also voluntarily undertake the functions of sidekick to the transatlantic pretender to the role of "world gendarme." This is what the Tokyo newspaper ASAHI writes on the subject: "Defense of our own territory, defense of sea lanes in a 1,000-mile zone around the Japanese archipelago, joint strikes with the United States against targets on Soviet territory, and a blockade of international straits -- that is the evolution of the main provisions of Japanese military doctrine."

South Korean territory has also been turned ito a springboard for aggression. There are 40 U.S. bases located there with more than 40,000 servicemen and over 1,000 nuclear munitions. The most important base is Seoul, where the headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army and the 1st Joint U.S.-South Korean Corps are located. U.S. Air Force units use the Osan, (Kuson), Kwangju, and (Tetu) Air Bases.

The Pentagon is nurturing plans to site neutron weapons, Pershing-2's, and ground-launched cruise missiles in South Korea. Ships of the 7th Fleet started to be fitted with sea-launched cruise missiles back in 1984. As a result, AKAHATA writes, the number of U.S. nuclear delivery vehicles in South Korea and Japan is expected to double.

Tension is also being maintained in Indochina, where Thai territory has been used for a number of years as a springboard for attacks against the PRK by the U.S.-backed and U.S.-armed Pol Pot gangs. Washington is trying to "demothball" U.S. air bases in Thailand, which U.S. aircraft relied on for bombing Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian cities and settlements during the "dirty war" against those countries. Even now the U Taphao base is used by U.S. aircraft during joint exercises with the Thai Armed Forces.

In the Philippines the United States uses two major bases -- the Subic Bay Naval Base and the Clark Field Air Base. Some 11,000 U.S. servicemen and nuclear weapons are deployed there and at a number of other strongholds. Philippine progressive public organizations are warning that Washington is creating a deadly threat to the country's future, since it is turning it into a target in the event of a nuclear conflict.

U.S. military centers in the Philippines are given great importance in the plan to implement the neoglobalism strategy. "My soldiers who have trained here in the Philippines," an American officer boasted, "are ready to fight in any climatic conditions anywhere -- be it sand, mountains, or valleys."

The Pentagon is actively opening up Australian territory. Port Cockburn Sound, for instance, has been provided as a base for U.S. aircraft carriers and missile-carrying nuclear submarines, and the Darwin and Learmonth airfields have been provided as landing stages for strategic bombers en route from Guam to the Persian Gulf. Electronics stations located in Australia are called upon via satellite to back up missile launches either directly from U.S. territory or from U.S. submarines.

In the Pentagon's base system a role of considerable importance is also given to Micronesia (the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands). Reporting the construction of new bases in the Marianas in addition to the major base complex on Guam, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "Henceforth bombers will be able to strike against the Asian mainland... and missile-carrying submarines and surface ships will have a larger forward base than at present. Furthermore, ground forces can be deployed in the Marianas to provide a more flexible response to anything happening in that region."

It is worth noting that it was from Micronesian territory that the U.S. aircraft that dropped the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki took off in 1945. Since 1946 the United States has used the Micronesian Islands to carry out nuclear weapon and ICBM tests. Recently U.S. newspapers have been writing about the planned testing on Kwajalein of "nuclear elements" under the "star wars" program. ABC TV reports that the Pentagon intends to flex its "military muscles to keep the Pacific under its control."

Speaking in Vladivostok recently, M.S. Gorbachev said: "It must be stated that the militarization of and the buildup of the military threat in this part of the world are starting to move at a dangerous speed. The Pacific is being turned into an arena of military-political confrontation. [paragraph continues]

"This is what is increasingly concerning the people who live there. It also concerns us from every viewpoint, including the viewpoint of the security considerations of the Asian part of our country."

Washington is striving to make both its base and bloc strategy truly global in nature. To that end it is attempting to extend the "zone of influence" of the imperialist NATO bloc that it heads to the entire world, including Asia and the Pacific. The substantial links between the U.S.-NATO infrastructures and U.S. strategic groups in various "theaters of war" should also be seen from this standpoint. For instance, gendarme forces from the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and the Mediterranean ar being knocked together in the Indian Ocean and Southwest Asia. The 3d Marine Division, which is part of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force -- intended for invading above all the countries of the Persian Gulf -- is based on Okinawa.

Thus, the United States is striving to turn the military bases -- both those which are being created and those which are being expanded -- encircling the USSR, its allies, and the liberated countries into a single strategic complex. This would give the Pentagon additional opportunities to maneuver its forces and those of its bloc partners, to transfer them from one deliberately provoked seat of tension to another, and to threaten other countries. As we can see, Washington's base and bloc strategy is becoming more and more important in the implementation of the aggressive neoglobalist policy which threatens peace and international security.

REPORT ON BILATENZ LAWYER CONFERENCE

PM200915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Sukhoy dispatch: "Lawyers, Contacts"]

[Text] New York, 18 Aug -- The national conference of the American Bar Association (ABA) has been held here. More than 10,000 delegates from all U.S. states as well as lawyers from many countries, including A.Ya. Sukharev, president of the Association of Soviet Jurists, took part in it.

The ABA is one of the oldest organizations in the United States. It was founded in 1878 and today its membership includes over 300,000 lawyers, judges, prosecutors, magistrates, and student lawyers.

In May last year the ABA and the Association of Soviet Jurists concluded a cooperation agreement. It envisages exchanges of delegations and the holding of joint theoretical and practical seminars and makes it possible for U.S. and Soviet lawyers to write articles for Soviet and U.S. legal publications. At the present conference this agreement was fiercely attacked by the right wing of the ABA. On a farfetched and by no means new pretext about alleged human rights violations in the USSR a group of conservative lawyers from Arizona demanded that the agreement with the Association of Soviet Jurists be torn up. But the overwhelming majority of conference participants voted against this shortsighted step.

The leader of the Association of Soviet Jurists met with a group of U.S. senators and prominent lawyers and visited Harvard University. During talks there were discussions about ways to further strengthen international law and questions linked with the observation of such fundamental documents in Soviet-U.S. relations as the SALT II and ABM treaties.

KAZAKHSTAN TRADE TALKS END; CONTRACTS SIGNED

LD191257 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1221 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Alma Ata, 19 Aug (TASS) -- Talks which ended today in the capital of Kazakhstan between the Vostokintorg foreign trade association, ministries and departments of Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, krays and oblasts of the RSFSR, and an export-import company of the Xinjiang-Uygur autonomous region of the PRC are proof of the fruitful development of Soviet-Chinese ties in trade and economics.

A number of contracts have been signed, according to which a wide variety of industrial products from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kirgizia, Turkmenia, Krasnoyarsk and Altay krays, and Kemerovo oblast will be included in trade turnover between the two countries. Among them are: textiles and ready-made garments, domestic hardware, and mineral fertilizers.

The talks noted border trade development will serve as a useful contribution to the cause of expanding further trade and economic ties between the USSR and the PRC.

An exhibition of Soviet and Chinese goods, at which industrial, agricultural, and domestic hardware, and output from light and local industry were displayed, was organized within the framework of the talks and consultations.

BEIJING MAYORAL DELEGATION VISITS LENIN'S TOMB

LD192155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The delegation of the Beijing people's government, led by Mayor Chen Xitong paid a visit to the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin mausoleum today and laid a wreath. A wreath also was laid at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The Beijing envoys visited the Lenin museum and his office and apartments in the Kremlin today. The guests viewed the Kremlin's architectural memorials, traveled on the subway, and paid a visit to the main administrative offices of the city's passenger transport system.

CHINESE MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP BEGINS VISIT

LD191314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation from the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, which has come from the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Republic in the Chinese People's Republic, began a visit to the Chita Oblast today with a meeting with workers at the Chita machine-building works. The visitors were received at the oblast executive committee: they laid flowers at the eternal flame at the military and labor glory memorial complex of the people of the Transbaykal area and visited the oblast clinical hospital and art gallery. Ahead lies a tour of the oblast and meetings with workers and collective farmers. A full cultural program has been arranged, with a rest at the all-union health center in the resort of Darasun.

NEW IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT SENDS FIRST REPORT

PM181334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Contact With Beijing" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Yuriy Savenkov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in the PRC, has begun work in Beijing. We here publish his first reportage from the PRC capital. [passage omitted]

There was a large placard on the entrance gates to the technical college: "Examination center for enterprise directors and managers." This year economic leaders throughout the country are taking "competence" tests. Those who do not pass are given a second chance. Failure may mean demotion. The question of the competence of the organizers of the economy is now very acute in the conditions of the economic reform, where enterprises are given more rights and a search is under way for ways and means to enhance labor activity, enterprise, and labor productivity. China today has set itself immense tasks in modernizing the economy, designed to quadruple the value of industrial and agricultural gross output by the end of the century.

Competence means education. Chinese society is undergoing a complex process of restructuring in all areas of education: vocational, technical, higher, and, of course, in the schools. Statistics show 23 percent of the population is illiterate or semiliterate and only 68 percent of elementary school pupils continue to further study. A law making 9 years of education obligatory was introduced on 1 July this year. The Chinese press called it the most important step in this area in the PRC's history. In line with this law, 9-year schooling will become universal, initially in large cities and developed regions. By the end of the century it will embrace all regions of the country. The capital decided to set an example: By 1990 at the latest 9-year schooling will be introduced throughout greater Beijing.

I first visited Beijing in the dry, snowy winter of 1957. The gusty wind carried yellow sand from the remote deserts of Central Asia. I remember people's self-discipline, their self-confidence, a kind of special romanticism of that generation, a spirit of self-sacrifice, thriftiness, collectivism, and industry. Eight years had elapsed since the Chinese people under Communist Party leadership broke the fetters of feudalism and semicolonialism and began to create a socialist society.

For a generation of Soviet people the sonorous word "China" was itself not only tinged with an interest in the centuries-old inscrutable civilization, it recalled the self-sacrificing Chinese volunteers who helped us during the difficult time of the civil war, the exploits of Soviet airmen in the skies of China during the years of resistance to Japanese aggression, the liberation mission of the Soviet Army victorious over fascist German and militarist Japan, as a result of which favorable conditons were created for the victory of the revolution in China. And, finally, Soviet people will always remember the decade of productive and mutally beneficial cooperation between our countries in all spheres after the PRC's formation. [passage omitted]

The inhabitants of Beijing are avidly seeking to get to know the world. Dynamism is a sign of the times in China. An international automobile show is followed by a plasma seminar, the opening of a Center for Robotization follows a conference on environmental protection. A national conference on culture, the congress of the China Science and Technology Society, an international conference of Esperantists, and so on and so forth. The Italian tenor Pavarotti wins a storm of applause in a city which had never been noted for its passion for Italian opera...

But there is another side to the dynamism. A drastic increase in market deregulation and the "open foreign economic policy" to attract foreign capital have resulted in an increase in economic crimes: corruption, bribery, graft, illegal selling of state property, and swindling. Materialistic attitudes and a lust for profit, particularly prevalent among young people, are worrying the society.

An atmosphere expressive of an urgent need to introduce up-to-date law and establish a system of legality has been created in the country. No few difficulties exist along this route: imperfections in the legal system, a drastic shortage of legal cadres, the low level of legal knowledge possessed by the population. As the CHINA DAILY observes, "the era of lawlessness of the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution" has played a far from subordinate role here.

The country has suffered many ills over the last two decades: The failed "economic leap forward" and the years of troubles and disasters. But now, since the end of the seventies, the country has returned to the path of healthy development and is getting its second breath. Complex work is under way to overcome the pernicious aftereffects of the feverish years of the "cultural revolution," to eradicate the "four indifferences" (whether you work much or little it's all the same, whether you work well or ill it's all the same, whether you know or don't know how to carry out your assigned work it's all the same, whether you are right for the post you occupy or not it's all the same).

What is happening in China today affects every area of life: the management system, production relations, the fate of every inhabitant of this billion-strong country. The Communist Party of China's proclaimed aim -- to modernize the country and build in the future a socialist society worthy of a great people -- is received with understanding in the Soviet Union. The opportunities for further expanding cooperation between our countries are enormous since cooperation is in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, who have set themselves similar tasks of speeding up socioeconomic development.

The great potential for cooperation between our countries was spoken about at the 27th CPSU Congress. M.S. Gorbachev paid great attention to the development of and prospects for Soviet-Chinese relations in his recent speech in Vladivostok. The Soviet Union's readiness, as expressed by him, to seriously discuss with China at any time or level questions of additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness has generated a broad response in Chinese public circles.

I would observe that here in China I am constantly aware of the growing interest in the transformations taking place in the Soviet Union. Articles analyzing the processes of economic development taking place in our country are appearing with increasing frequency in the press. The other day, for example, RENMIN RIBAO published an article on the successes and problems of the acceleration strategy and the reforms of the economic mechanism in the USSR. [paragraph continues]

For its part a recent issue of the leading sociopolitical monthly LIAOWANG spoke about Chinese business circles' interest in developing trade and economic ties between our countries. It noted with satisfaction that the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade has more than tripled in 3 years (1983-85) and that, equally importantly, it is on a long-term basis which makes it possible for both sides to take account of their mutual commitments when drafting their 5-year plans.

While I was still on the Moscow-Beijing train I became acquainted with an engineer from the Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plant who was going to China to help organize the technical servicing of Volgas. After trade and economic ties livened up in the eighties the number of vehicles and equipment as a proportion of our exports began to grow. They now account for close to one-third. A contract to supply a considerable consignment of electric locomotives was concluded recently. Since last year we have begun exporting Tu-154 aircraft. The PRC supplies us with raw minerals, corn, soybeans, beans, fabrics, knitted goods, car batteries, and other products. On my very first day in Beijing I learned about an upcoming exchange between maritime offices in Shanghai and Odessa. Incidentally, 40 of our ships have moored at the port of Shanghai in the last year alone.

In my conversations with workers in various departments, business people, and journalists discussion turned time and again to the prospects for Soviet-Chinese relations. Some recalled the good old days of the fifties and our specialists who were working in China then. Others were more restrained, but all of them were unanimous on one thing -- that the ongoing development of our ties is an imperative of the times.

Words uttered by Lu Jiaxi, president of the PRC Academy of Sciences, during a recent meeting of Soviet and Chinese scientists stuck in my mind: "After a gap of more than 20 years we have finally restored relations in order to continue our traditional cooperation. Our beginnings are modest perhaps, but it is better to do a little well and on a steady footing. I am convinced that our ties will develop."

A Chinese proverb has it that "When you draw a tree you must feel it growing." Since my arrival in the Chinese capital I have merely scratched the surface of Beijing. By listening closely and scrutinizing the contradictory phenomena people try to sense and apprehend. The words with which our greatest sinologist, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Alekseyev, would send off students in the forties after the war had ended come to mind: "Happy is the person who contains two worlds within him."

RYZHKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAN'S AQAZADEH

LD191738 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov today received in the Kremlin Iran's Minister of Oil Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, now staying in Moscow on a brief business visit. The Iranian minister handed over to Nikolay Ryzhkov a message of Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

Nikolay Ryzhkov called the attention of the Iranian minister to the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet television and to the new Soviet peace initiative set out in it -- the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987. The peaceful aims of the Soviet foreign policy were highlighted in this connection, of the policy that serves the cause of peace, the assertion in international relations of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty of states, non-interference in their internal affairs.

Having discussed the state of the Soviet-Iranian relations, the sides expressed the opinion that the difference of the social systems of the Soviet Union and Iran must not be an obstacle to fruitful relations between the two countries and declared for the development along the road of the consolidation of confidence and goodneighbourliness.

It was pointed out that the present level of Soviet-Iranian commercial and economic ties is not in keeping with the possibilities of both countries. The attention was called to a number of concrete problems whose solution will promote the widening and deepening of mutually advantageous economic relations.

When regional problems were discussed, the Soviet side noted that the USSR declares consistently for an early ending of the Iran-Iraq war the settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq by political means, through talks.

The conversation passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

On the same day, there was a conversation between USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov and Gholam Reza Aqazadeh. Questions of the state and prospects for the development of Soviet-Iranian commercial and economic relations were discussed.

BAKHTAR INTERVIEWS AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM191157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Watching Over the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Aug -- In conditions where the forces of international imperialism and reaction are waging an undeclared war against our motherland, the Army is playing a prominent role in the life of the Afghan society, Lieutenant General [as published] Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister, said in an interview to BAKHTAR. [paragraph continues]

It is no coincidence that Army Day is being marked on the same day as the nationwide holiday, the Day of the Restoration of Afghanistan's Independence. Even today, the Republic's Armed Forces are waging a struggle for the country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

As a result of important changes that have been implemented, the standard of the Afghan Army personnel's combat and political training has risen. Victories have been won over armed counterrevolutionary gangs in Khowst district, and Qandhar, Paktia, and Herat provinces. In the course of these and a number of other combat operations, officers, sergeants, and servicemen displayed genuine heroism and valor. The Soviet leadership's decision, adopted after consultation with the Afghan Government, to send home six regiments of the limited contingent of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan indicates that the Afghan Army has enhanced its combat capability and that it acts as the main force in the struggle for the normalization of the situation in the DRA.

With the international assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries we will continue successfully to defend the motherland and the gains of the April Revolution. The people have faith in their Army, they believe that it will ensure for them conditions of peaceful labor for the benefit of the fatherland.

AFGHAN ENVOY RECEIVES DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

PM191051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Occasion of a Holiday"]

[Text] On 18 August Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception in connection with DRA Army Day.

The reception was attended by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the invited guests were military, naval, and air force attaches of a number of foreign states' embassies in the USSR.

Comments on Joint Relations

LD192227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Today is the Afghan people's national day, the day of reinstatement of independence. An All-Union Radio correspondent has met with Habib Mangal, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Moscow.

[Begin Mangal recording in Dari with superimposed Russian translation] Sixty-seven years ago the valiant and hard-working people of Afghanistan, under the leadership of patriots, headed by Amanollah Khan, inflicted a crippling blow to the system of British colonialism and hoisted the flag of Afghanistan's independence above the peaks of Hindukush.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution became the most important prerequisite for the independence of Afghanistan. Having achieved independence, our country tore itself from the clutches of British imperialism; however, it continued to hold our country in the ring of a blockade and to impede its development.

During the most difficult time, the land of the soviets, led by the great Lenin, extended the hand of solidarity to our people. The April Revolution, which has become the most important turning point in the Afghan history, opened the path for the construction of the new, Democratic Afghanistan. Just as in the past, the USSR again extended the hand of friendship to the Afghan people. It can safely be said that, thanks to this timely help, we were able to defend reliably the achievements of the Afghan revolution, national independence, and territorial integrity.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, stated in the speech transmitted by the radio and television: Those to whom the fate of the homeland is dear, must understand that if the limited contingent of Soviet forces had not come to help the Afghan people, the enemies of Afghanistan would tear our country to pieces. Our people realized fully that the Soviet Union has been and remains our friend. The Soviet Union helps Afghanistan defend its independence, sovereignty, and ward off foreign aggression. This has been stated from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress by the friend of the Afghan people Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His words met with warm support from the Afghan people and all peace-loving forces. Afghanistan resolutely supports the USSR peace initiatives, which are aimed at the relaxation of international tension and ensuring lasting world-wide peace. We recognize this policy as the only one which corresponds to the tasks of defending civilization and life on earth. [end recording]

ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN PAKISTAN NOTED

LD191420 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov.

The Islamabad rulers have ordered the use of arms to put down anti-government disturbances. What is happening in Pakistan? What are the underlying causes of the latest developments? In response to a call from the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), tens of thousands of Pakistanis took to the streets on August 14 to mark the 39th anniversary of their country's independence and demand an end to anti-people and militarist pro-American policies. Islamabad responded with repressions -- thousands of opposition activists have been arrested. Among those detained are Benazir Bhutto, Tikka Khan, and many other leaders of opposition parties and public organizations. The actions by the authorities have sparked off public indignation. Powerful protest demonstrations have been held in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and many other cities. Mass anti-government disturbances swept Sind, the home province of Zulfiqar ali Bhutto, the head of government executed by the military regime. The scope of anti-government unrest has graphically showed that broad sections of the public do not accept Islamabad's political course. The opposition points to the dangers of the policy leading to the excessive growth of military preparations and the heightening of tension in the region.

The opposition rejects Pakistan's transformation into the Pentagon's staging area, into a tool of its neoglobalist policy. The public demands an end to involvement in the undeclared war on Afghanistan and calls for the expulsion of Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs from Pakistani territory and the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by way of direct talks. The opposition insists on holding new parliamentary elections this year which would be really free, with the participation of all political parties, and on establishing a new democratic government that would start truly democratic changes and adhere to a policy meeting the interests of the people and the security interests of the countries in the region.

KHARKOV ANALYZES HANOI INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

LD191543 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Conferences of the foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have become a good tradition. They are regularly held in the capitals of these countries. Each conference makes an important contribution to the search for ways of normalising the situation in South-East Asia.

The meeting of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states, which ended in Hanoi on Monday [18 Aug], demonstrated once again the constructive and consistent character of their peaceable course, the sincere striving for recovery of the situation in the region, for the development of relations with neighbouring countries on the principles of goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

Much attention was paid to settlement around Cambodia. In the communique, summing up the results of the conference, this time it is said that upon reaching an accord on two main problems -- removal of the Pol Pot clique and withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops -- it is possible already now to open negotiations on realisation of these two aspects, so as to come to a political settlement of the Cambodian issue and the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are ready to jointly work with all countries to attain a political settlement as soon as possible.

And even if there is no such a political solution, the stage-by-stage withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will continue and is to be completed in 1990. This decision is of a principled character. Of great significance is also the readiness of the Indochinese states, expressed in the communique, for active cooperation with the ASEAN countries and other countries striving to make South-East Asia a zone of peace and stability. The three ministers supported Indonesia's proposal on a nuclear-free zone in South-East Asia.

Emphasised at the conference was the consistency of the course of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia for normalisation of relations with Thailand, which, as is noted in the communique, would be an important factor of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The participants in the conference supported Cambodia's proposal on establishing a peace zone on both sides of the Cambodian-Thai frontier where only appropriate national forces would be deployed and foreigners would be prohibited to use the territory for actions against one of the sides.

In connection with the coming Harare summit conference of non-aligned countries, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states stated that they would be against any attempt to raise once again the question of Cambodia's representation.

The ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea thoroughly analysed the present-day positive processes in the Asian-Pacific region and noted that the joint efforts of the peoples of the region can put an end to military and political confrontation and create conditions for ensuring reliable security. In this connection the participants at the conference highly assessed the Soviet Union's recent proposal that the Asian-Pacific region should join the general process of establishing international security.

Envoy Briefs Journalists

LD191210 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Soviet journalists were received at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Moscow today on the occasion of the conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, which had closed in Hanoi on Monday.

The conference in Hanoi, Vietnam's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, Dinh Nho Liem, told the journalists, has some special aspects. The political situation in the countries of Indochina and South-East Asia is characterized by generally favourable tendencies, the leaders of the three countries think. Revolution is making progress in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea simultaneously in spite of difficulties in its way. It is exerting a favourable influence on the strengthening of peace in the region. The intrigues of our enemies to subvert the positions of the three Indo-Chinese countries and to provoke a split between them have failed.

The ministerial conference of the three Indo-Chinese countries took place after Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Vladivostok. He made there an important speech, presenting Soviet initiatives on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and the development of equal cooperation among all the peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

The ambassador reiterated in this context the commitment of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia to the development of relations of friendship with all the countries of South-East Asia and to the establishment of a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation in that part of the world.

He thanked the Soviet Union for its support and assistance to the three Indo-Chinese countries in the political, economic and social fields.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE

PM191059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left Moscow for Athens 18 August for an official visit at the invitation of the Greek Chamber of Deputies. The delegation is headed by R.-B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies D.A. Arutyunyan, O.I. Lobov, I.M. Ostapenko, and V.I. Terebilov.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; N.N. Merkulova, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; other officials, and I. Grigoriadhis, Greek ambassador to the USSR.

Delegation Arrives

LD191253 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Athens August 19 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by Ringaudas-Bronislovas Songayla, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Greece.

Welcoming the Soviet guests Ioannis Alevras, speaker of the Greek Parliament, expressed confidence that this visit would help promote friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Speaking in reply, the leader of the Soviet delegation said that people in the Soviet Union have great respect for the Greek people and attach great importance to the development of mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES ITALY'S CRAXI

LD151745 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 August (TASS) -- The USSR Council of Ministers sent congratulations and best wishes to the president of the Italian Council of Ministers, Bettino Craxi, in connection with his reappointment as head of state of Italy. Bettino Craxi, on his part, expressed gratitude to the USSR Council of Ministers.

In the messages, the conviction is expressed that the constructive relations of cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Italy will further develop in the interests of ensuring peace and security in Europe and strengthening friendship between the Soviet and the Italian peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS CONSULTATIONS WITH ANGOLA

PM191809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] Soviet-Angolan consultations took place 14-15 August at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The sides exchanged views on a broad range of international security issues on the agenda of the upcoming 41st session of the UN General Assembly, and also on Soviet-Angolan bilateral issues.

The Angolan delegation, headed by O. Lima, chief of the International Organizations Department at the Angolan Ministry of External Affairs, was received by V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

FEDOROV: RSA'S NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS FAILS

MB190802 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary: "South Africa Today"]

[Text] The ruling National Party had its congress last week, the third throughout the 75-year-long history of its existence. Now that the speech by President Botha and speechs by other high-ranking officials have been published, the public in South Africa and abroad are asking where are those sensations that official propaganda had promised prior to the congress? For 2 year, there has not been a single being in the country that has not seen demonstrations of the Africans receiving support from various sections of society that represent all the ethnic groups of the local population. Neither the state of emergency nor massive arrests or searches can stop the discontented.

During the work of the congress, the rectors of five South African universities adopted a statement that urged the authorities to lift the state of emergency. Addressing a rally of 2,000 students and instructors at the University of Witwatersrand, Professor Alan Mabin said the quiteness allegedly set up by the authorities is the quietness of the (?German) cemetery.

President Botha at the same time spoke in defense of the state of emergency, claiming that it could help ensure law and order in South Africa. Though the constitutional reform carried out 2 years ago granted certain political rights to the Indians and the coloreds, thier participation in the solution of legislative matters remains nominal as before. The overwhelming majority of those, therefore, to whom these favors have been granted boycott elections to their chambers of Parliament and denounce plans of authorities to split the ranks of the oppressed. President Botha, however, thinks differently, and he intends to broaden his dubious experiment. He wants to include Africans in a national council in some indefinite future, with a number of reservations made, of course.

Should we regard these contradictory actions as the inability to give a realistic assessment of the situation or as the intention to deceive the country's population? The president's speech at the National Party's emergency congress is another maneuver that the government has to resort to make up for its inability to suppress demonstrations in the country by force.

It has to make promises in order to have time for gathering forces and intensifying reprisals. It is the same tactics that were used as in the case of canceling the minor apartheid practices. A promise has been made, for example, to remove the color barrier in industry. These and other measures are designed to leave the basics of apartheid intact, for laws stipulating the population's registration on ethnic grounds (?exactly) within racial groups and the creation of bantustans remain intact. Addressing the congress, President Botha gave to understand that he would never allow the introduction of the one-man-one-vote principle in the country.

Taking all this into account, it would be logical to assume that the speeches and decisions by members of the National Party are meant more for external consumption. Significantly, the emergency congress was convened several days after the holding of a meeting in London where despite the obstructionist stand taken by Margaret Thatcher, the decision was taken to impose sanctions on South Africa. While the Pretoria authorities tried to pretend that they feel absolutely calm this is not so easy for them to do. Neither Pieter Botha nor the foreign minister, Roelof Botha, could contain their emotions at the congress when they were saying that the countries critical of their policies were taking part in one of the most extreme forms of political falsification in the 20th century. By promising reforms, the Pretona authorities tried to play into the hands of those allies in the West who despite the demand of the world public postponed the implementation of any essential economic sanctions. It is hardly surprising that seen after the closure of the emergency congress, the allies started assuring that the authorities in South Africa might still change their minds and there was hardly any reason to step up repressive measures against them. The continuing demonstrations in South Africa and the progressive republics' resolve not to budge from the implementation of comprehensive sanctions against that country only go to show that the sponsors of the emergency congress have actually failed to meet their ends.

MEDIA, PARTY CHIEFS VIEW GORBACHEV SPEECH TASKS

LD191523 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1447 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TASS) -- A conference of leaders of the mass media, central ideological departments, and public organizations was held today in the CPSU Central Committee. The tasks of information and propaganda work in connection with the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television were considered.

Ye.K. Ligachev, Politburo member, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference. He noted that, in making the decision concerning the prolongation of its unilateral moratorium, the Soviet Union is proceeding from the position that such a step, if it were supported by other nuclear powers, would facilitate an improvement in the international climate and would strengthen confidence in mutual relations between states.

The cessation of nuclear explosions would inspire faith that it is possible to stop the arms race, would make it easier to attain agreements on the reduction of nuclear weapons, and would provide a stimulus for the whole disarmament process.

The Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium gives the U.S. Administration one more chance to assess all the dangerous consequences continued nuclear testing entails. Political will and state wisdom are required of Washington so it will abandon the course of the nuclear arms race and of achieving unilateral military superiority.

Such important Soviet initiatives as the program for nuclear disarmament by the end of this century; the proposals for ensuring security and peaceful cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region; the complex of measures for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, jointly proposed by the Warsaw Pact states; and the conception of creating an all-embracing system of international security are indissolubly linked to the issue of a moratorium.

The conference stressed the unity of the domestic and foreign policy worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress, and noted that each step forward in the implementation of the revolutionary strategy of acceleration and renewal is of paramount importance for the success of USSR foreign policy -- a policy of realism, peace, and cooperation.

Taking part in the conference were: P.N. Demichev and B.N. Yeltsin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, and G.P. Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

TASS ON 'ATTENTIVE ATTITUDE' TO PUBLIC OPINION

LD192043 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS political news analyst Boris Prokhorov.

A decision has been passed to stop work on the project to rechannel northern rivers to the southern areas of the USSR. It has also been decided to hold an open competition for the main monument of the Victory Memorial in Moscow. These are not simply important matters of national significance, on which the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has passed its decision. It is also a fresh example of how the lessons of truth and openness taught by the 27th Congress of the CPSU have been learned.

In the atmosphere created in this country by the April plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in 1985, the 27th party congress, a particularly great role is played by the public discussion of the most important matters of the society's life, public criticism of the shortcomings, blunders and even abuses and those who are responsible for them. Vital problems are discussed at workers' meetings and in the press, at representative meetings and in the programmes of radio and television.

Among the targets of criticism recently has been also, as many people believed, the unfounded decision to divert the flow of northern rivers southward, the unsatisfactory, in the opinion of many people, project of the monument of the Soviet people's victory.

In the past, such questions were, as a rule, discussed chiefly by experts. The insufficient level of openness often led to irresponsibility and erroneous decisions. That was declared full voice in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress.

The report on the meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, which passed decisions concerning the rechannelling of the flow of rivers and construction of the Victory Monument was published last Friday, and today the first comments on it can already be quoted.

The newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA carries an article headlined "Remedial Openness" by writer Yuriy Chernichenko. "A victory has been achieved in public life, which is noteworthy," he writes commenting on the decision to stop work to divert the flow of the northern rivers southward. "The popular opinion has won while the departmental opinion has been forced to retreat."

Sculptor Lev Kerbel is commenting in IZVESTIYA on the decision to return to examining the project of the Victory Monument in Moscow: "It is a wise decision, albeit, I believe, it did not come easily: as work has already been started and considerable funds have already been invested in construction...In such important national matters effective openness is necessary from the very outset. It is necessary to draw public into this activity on an even broader scale."

It goes without saying that examples of openness in the resolution of important questions, of attentive attitude to public opinion are not confined only to the two above-mentioned facts. There are not a few of such examples. It is enough to leaf through the Soviet newspapers to understand with what interest problems of broad interest are now being discussed in the Soviet Union, how most of the leaders sensitively react to public opinion.

YELTSIN BRIEFS MOSCOW MEDIA ON RESTRUCTURING

PM191537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Press: Helping the Cause of Restructuring"]

[Text] The word of our party press is authoritative. People listen to it, follow it, fall in step with it. It is no exaggeration to say that the press is a mighty accelerator of practical work.

A frank discussion of the role of the press, television, and radio at the present stage of society's development in analyzing the processes taking place in the country's life took place 15 August at a meeting between B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and representatives of the mass information and propaganda media. He briefed those present on the activity of the city party organization of restructuring the style and methods of work in line with the decisions of the 27th party congress and told them about the program for the city's development through the year 2000.

It was stressed that the restructuring process involves sharp increase in the significance of public opinion, openness, criticism and self-criticism, and the mass struggle against shortcomings. Here what the mass media says must have bearing. To be sensitive in grasping the objective course of events, to form a clear idea of the scale and complexity of the tasks of the socioeconomic development of the capital, to see successes and difficulties, to indicate ways of overcoming shortcomings — these are the main tasks for the press.

The first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom devoted much attention to critical comments in the press and on radio and television. No critical item, he noted, should go unnoticed or be left without concrete measures being adopted.

B.N. Yeltsin replied to numerous questions from journalists on various aspects of the capital's life and the prospects for its development.

SUPREME SOVIET FORMS NEW CONSTRUCTION MINISTRIES

LD191831 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TASS) — With the purpose of improving the management of the construction complex, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has changed the USSR State Committee for Construction Matters into the USSR Union Republic State Construction Committee [Soyuzno-Respublikanskiy Gosudarstvennyy Stroitelnyy Komitet SSSR] — A permanent body of the USSR Council of Ministers for administration of the construction complex.

The following all-union construction ministries of the USSR have been formed:

The Ministry of Construction in the Northern and Western Regions of the USSR on the basis of the USSR Ministry of Construction, as well as of enterprises and organizations of this and other general construction ministries which carry out work in the northern, northwestern Volga-Vyatka and central economic regions and in Kaliningrad Oblast;

The Ministry of Construction in the Southern Regions of the USSR based on the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, as well as of enterprises and organizations of this and other general construction ministries which work in the Central Non-Chernozem Zone, Volga and North Caucasian economic regions;

The Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions based on the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, as well as of enterprises of this and other general construction ministries that work in the Urals and West Siberian economic regions, in Krasnoyarsk Kray in the Tuva ASSR.

The USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Region has been renamed the All-Union Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Yuriy Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Construction Committee.

KHABAROVSK KRAYKON DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION LAGS

PM191541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Khatuntsev report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 16 Aug — Communists and working people of Khabarovsk Kray received as a concrete program for restructuring the propositions and recommendations in M.S. Gorbachev's 31 July speech at an aktiv of the kray party organization. A Khabarovsk party kraykon plenum was held to discuss the tasks arising from this speech; A. Chernyy, first secretary of the CPSU kraykon, gave a report.

It was noted in the report and speeches that the kray's industrial potential is not being fully utilized, that economic indicators show scientific and technical progress is slow to improve, and that leading experience is poorly introduced. Many economic leaders have not renounced obsolete management methods, while party committees are still concerned with day-to-day economic affairs, lising sight of political education work in the labor collectives.

There is no sense of restructuring in the kray's construction complex. The 7-month plan for housing construction was only fulfilled 89 percent; assimilation of capital investments at sociocultural and consumer projects was even less — 34 percent. The Main Administration for Construction of Enterprises in Regions of the Far East and its subunits have delayed in modernizing their base and are slow to assimilate available capacity. Yet without a mobile industrial construction complex it is hard to bring housing, domestic, and sociocultural spheres up to scratch, spheres whose lagging was noted by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee.

More complete satisfaction of the needs of the Far Easterners, the plenum pointed out, must be the main concern of party committees, local administration, and trade unions. There is a shortage of schools, kindergartens, and trade and consumer services in the kray.

The plenum demanded that the kray's Communists become more actively involved in restructuring and set a personal example acceleration in all spheres of life and in the mobilization of labor collectives for undconditional fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

COMMUNISTS AT EVERY LEVEL RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGE

PM191035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Everyone at His Own Place"]

[Text] Nikolay Zhalybin, a skilled craftsman from Kazakhstan, once thought up an effective priciple for constructing rural production premises. Even though this idea, which was acknowledged to be an invention, promised a great material saving, adherents of the old way failed to put it into practice. But Zhalybin was not one to be satisfied in his quest with the mere granting of a patent. He spent many years championing the innovation: He demonstrated the value of the idea to party and state organs. And he got his way: Production of "Zhalybin" hothouses, sheepfolds, calf barns, poultry houses, and warehouses has now been started up in Alma-Ata Oblast's Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon. Practice has shown that his method benefits the state considerably.

Of course, such facts attest to different things. But they attest, above all, to how strong a person is and how fruitful his activity can be if he takes an active life stance and struggles persistently to the end for a righteous cause. The party has always demanded that every Communist at his place set an example of the fulfillment of his civic duty, subordinate his personal interests to those of the people, and not depart from principled positions under any circumstances. Today, when the restructuring of party and economic work is getting under way, this demand must become a law of life for all CPSU members.

This is how the matter is posed: Restructuring is urgent and concerns each and every person. And everyone must begin this work with himself, by defining his civic stance, galvanizing his political and labor activity, and stepping up his responsibility for the assigned task and the end results. He must not bow to those above or below him or deviate — to right or left — but must set himself, above all, the task of doing everything conscientiously and with great responsibility to himself and his people.

We have gotten used to some things over the past years in a situation of insufficient criticism, publicity, and responsibility. This applies both to ordinary workers and to leading officials. Both must shake off the accumulated layer of "barnacles" and clean themselves up, as it were, and party committees are set the task of actively assisting this process. No one can or must remain on the sidelines in the process of accelerating socioeconomic development. It is necessary to create an atmosphere in society which will prompt people to overcome the accumulated inertia and indifference and work with maximum exertion.

Whatever a Communist's job — secretary of a party committee, leader of a sector, or fitter for a housing maintenance office — he bears equal responsibility for the success of restructuring and for cleansing the moral atmosphere of the harmful impurities of hypocrisy, indulgence, and indifference. In the party there can be no separation into chiefs and Indians. It is not the post and rank of a Communist that ennoble him but the principledness of his stance, his high professionalism in work, his boldness, his lack of complacency, and his selflessness.

It is precisely such qualities, as can be seen from PRAVDA's mail, that today distinguish many party members working in shops, at pit faces, on construction sites, in livestock units, and in research organizations. "Augment your contribution to the common cause, get people to follow your personal example!" — this is their motto. [paragraph continues]

These Communists do not live by selfless work alone, so to speak, carrying their comrades forward. They actively participate in production management and resolutely struggle in collectives against all deviations from the party line charted by the 27th congress, or, to use V.I. Lenin's words, exercise "practical control over the transformation of words into deeds."

It is precisely control by Communists themselves everywhere over the course of restructuring that is an important condition for the success of the socioeconomic transformations conceived by the party.

This is probably realized now in all party committees. But in some places, to judge from reports to PRAVDA, people are still in no hurry to intensify educational work among Communists in the spirit of the time or to enhance their vanguard role and ideological maturity. They have plenty of words to say about the responsibility of every party member for matters in the collective, the rayon, the oblast, and the state, but no way will they venture to call him to account for these matters.

Principled assessments are not always made with respect to the position of people who indifferently overlook someone's disorderliness or "other people's" mismanagement. In short, such people will not fight for a neighbor's progressive idea and for its realization. This is their formula for life: "I do my own job, and nothing else concerns me!" However, the civic passiveness of these people frequently enables someone to rob the state or to abuse power unhindered. Those party committees which resolutely suppress such instances are taking the right action.

Enhancing the effectiveness of Communists' critical comments is a proven means of improving matters. Making skillful use of them means giving scope to initiative and eradicating shortcomings. True, this is still not understood everywhere. Thus, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau recently described as unsatisfactory the use of criticism and self-criticism by Brezhnevskiy party raykom, where I. Tikhomolov is first secretary. The rayon's Communists are poorly informed about the implementation of comments and suggestions. Almost one in every five of the party members polled voiced the opinion that it was useless to criticize, because suggestions were not implemented. The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau approached these facts from strict positions.

And it cannot be otherwise. Disregard of the opinion of Communists and members of the labor collective slaps initiative down and gives rise to indifference. This is why you sometimes hear: "It is up to the bosses to think about acceleration. We are the enlisted men, and we will wait to one side and see what happens." Need it be said how damaging and apolitical such a stance is?

Under the new conditions we must not tolerate overdependent sentiments either. It is no secret that some comrades are only too eager to report shortcomings to the central organs, while they themselves will not lift a finger, as it were, to rectify mistakes. This is the logic of their thinking: Why spoil relations with anyone? Let them come from the center and clear the way for new ideas. But who, if not the Communist himself, should be a staunch fighter for order and discipline? Coming out actively from innovative positions, he is called upon to carry along behind him all his comrades -- party members and nonparty people.

A Communist cannot sit things out behind other people's backs. Every party member must be conscious of his personal political responsibility for restructuring and understand that his work place, too, is at the epicenter of events. The party expects of him high labor and political activeness, persistent questing, and intransigence toward shortcomings.

"Everything concerns me!" -- today many Communists live according to this rule. The more purposeful their conduct and actions, the faster our advance toward the goals outlined by the 27th Party Congress.

PRAVDA READERS WRITE ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

PM191615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Gubarev review of readers' letters: "Zone of Special Concern: Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] "Our hearts ache for Chernobyl...." This is how many readers begin their letters regardless of whether they live near the danger zone or in the Far East. The anguish of Chernobyl has touched all Soviet people; no one has remained indifferent. This is reflected in the various kinds of action that people take. Some transfer money into Account No 904, others ask to be sent to help eliminate the consequences of the accident, yet others ponder the future of nuclear power stations.

PRAVDA readers approve of the decisions adopted at the special sesson of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo devoted to the government commission report. The measures to take both party and official action against a number of people who were to blame for the accident were received with satisfaction.

"The lesson of Chernobyl is that we must take another look at the way we work," I. Rostov, a fitter from Novosibirsk, writes. "It is the quality of our work which will decide whether such accidents can happen in the future. And I repeat: The quality of the work of each and every one of us! It is absolutely correct that the party is pointing us in this direction. It is necessary above all for everyone to reorganize themselves. Negligence, poor qualifications of workers, engineers, and operators, lack of competence at departmental leader level -- this is what leads to this kind of accident."

Almost 4 months have elapsed since the accident. Intensive work is under way the entombment of the No 4 unit, decontamination of the station site and the surrounding area is in progress, the No 1 and 2 units of the AES are being prepared for startup, and a close investigation of the state of the No 3 unit is under way. However, as yet it cannot be claimed that work is back to normal. As before, there is no cause for complacency -- after all, we are dealing with an extremely dangerous opponent -- namely, radiation. And not only with radiation. There is another, no less perfidious enemy: all kinds of rumor and gossip, which have to be combated mercilessly -- combated, moreover, day in and day out. There is only one way to wage this struggle and that it with openness, the provision of frank and exhaustive information about what is happening.

"It is no secret that life in Kiev at the moment is very complex and the nervous stress is great," a reader from the Ukrainian capital writes. "In my view, the situation in Chernobyl should be clarified every day. Unfortunately there is not enough information, so Kiev is full of rumors, including the most unbelievable rumors, and this is robbing people of their peace of mind. People are worried most of all about radiation levels. Others are asking: Will our children return to Kiev in September or will they spend the winter at Pioneer camps?"

It would be possible to brush aside the reader's misgivings by saying that there have been reports both about the beginning of the new school year and about the situation at the site of the accident. [paragraph continues]

True, the newspapers are publishing various materials about events connected with the accident, but of late many articles have taken the form of pep talks. There is, unfortunately, little information about the actual situation in various areas affected by the accident. Educational work has not been organized at the local level -- there are not enough lectures and articles about radiobiology, nuclear physics, and measues to ensure safety in parts of the Ukraine and Belorussia affected by the accident.

"We, the women evacuated from Gomel Oblast's Braginskiy Rayon to the Krinitsa sanatorium in Minskiy Rayon, are writing to you because we hope to find out the truth in response to our many questions.... We were forced to leave our native spot in the Polessye which we have loved and cherished since childhood -- the beautiful wide Dnepr, the picturesque woods of the Bragin district, and the cozy comfort of our homes -- and take our small children as far away as possible from the danger zone. We are very grateful to the government for its concern for us and for our children and we are very grateful to the medical and other staff of the Krinitsa sanatorium for their sensitivity and care. However, at the same time, many unsolved questions have arisen which further aggravate our lot, which is not an essay one. We have to cope with material and moral difficulties, and not just because we are deprived of normal family life, not just because we are separated from our near and dear ones who stayed behind in the danger zone or nearby and about whom we worry a great deal, but also because we failed to perceive sensitivity in our own oblast and because we came to feel acutely the lack of organization and unpreparedness for the emergency situation on the part of many of the oblast and rayon organ leaders..."

V. Rudenok, Yu. Kuzmenko, D. Boloshenko, G. Buynevich, L. Kravchenko, V. Rebenok, and other women currently living at the Krinitsa sanatorium write about the discomfort they are experiencing. Several families are billeted in the same house; they have still not been told the conditions for obtaining material assistance; they have not been provided with clothing. Naturally, in such a complex business as an evacuation, omissions can occur. But they must be eliminated as swiftly as possible. And this has not happened here. Quite the reverse, certain local leaders are displaying indifference and formalism. Letters to the editorial office from Kiev and Gomel Oblasts bear this out. Is there no competent person who could go to the Krinitsa sanatorium and meet the women victims of th Chernobyl disaster?

"You may find the reason why I am writing to you not that important..." -- this is how M. Starovaya from Kotsyubinskoye settlement in Kiev Oblast begins her letter. "My family, that is my mother and my stepfather, were evacuated from the Chernobyl area to Andreyevka village in Makarovskiy Rayon. They took nothing with them. All their belongs stayed behind in the house. Everything was left as if they had only gone for a minute. Time passed and grandfather paid a visit to the house. However, he did not find it as it had been left: The locks had been forced, the doors were wide open, and jars of preserved fruit had been opened. The people who had done this obviously thought that the fruit might be preserved in alcohol. Grandfather locked all the doors, but 2 weeks later the same thing happened: The locks were forced, a window smashed, a wardrobe broken open, everything turned upside down. My old folks have no peace of mind: Who is rummaging in their house, what are they looking for? Many people are complaining that their houses have been broken into. Maybe our village has been abandoned to the mercy of fate? I am writing to you because I do not know who is responsible for keeping order, I do not know to whom I should turn..."

I recall the efficient work of the militia during the first few days after the accident. It is characteristic that at that time there were no break-ins to abandoned apartments and houses by criminals (there is no other word for them -- people who try to profit from other people's misfortune are criminals two and three times over.) Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs workers were describing with pride the order which reigned at that time both in Pripyat and in the 30-km zone. So why are incidents such as that described by M. Starovaya possible today? I repeat: Just as in the past, in May, the militia's work in the villages and hamlets that had to be abandoned by their inhabitants must be efficient and above reproach.

The "sphere of special concern and attention" -- this refers above all to the attitude to the people taking part in eliminating the consequences of the accident and those who were affected by it. Here the fate of every person, his troubles and his concerns, must be at the focus of attention. It is indeed wonderful that new, well-appointed settlements and villages are appearing, that most of the victims are being compensated for the material losses they suffered, that assistance is being given to the evacuees everywhere. Work on a vast scale is under way and it is being done for the first time; nothing like this has ever happened before; but, nonetheless, this cannot be used as a justification by local leaders if some people are overlooked, if information is not available, if bureaucratic obstacles have to be overcome. Misfortune is always specific and therefore assistance must be given individually, without trying to hide behind overall figures and indicators, no matter how impressive they are....

"My name is Khoshim Yuldashev. I know that when we were hit by disaster -- the earthquake -- Ukrainian people, like all Soviet people, came to our assistance. Now I do not want to remain on the sidelines. I am a cook. I want to prepare meals for the people working at Chernobyl AES," -- this letter has arrived from Uzbekistan. Staffers of the Tashkent Oblast State Teaching Institute have written to the editorial office to say that they have transferred a day's wages to the Chernobyl fund.

"Our multinational collective of students and staff at the agricultural vocational school has decided to give assistance to the victims of the accident," B. Yashayev, a teacher from Dagestan writes. "We are inspired by the courage and heroism of the people who are taking part in the elimination of the consequences of the accident. More than 60 people have donated blood without compensation and the school has transferred R4,630 to the Chernobyl fund."

Every day the letters to the editorial office speak of the Soviet people's noble spirit, of Soviet patriotism which is manifesting itself so vividly at this time. I would like to mention one letter in particular. Many readers are inquiring about the fate of those who were at the station during the first minutes and hours after the accident. What is their state of health? they ask. Recently a letter has arrived from Kiev from fire fighters and maintenance workers who bore the brunt of the accident -- V. Senin, A. Panchenko, Yu. Badayev, V. Belikov, and others (19 signatures in all):

"We were taken to the Kiev scientific research institute of X-RAY radiology and oncology toward the end of April. Most of us were in a serious condition. From the first minutes we were surrounded by experienced specialists. We underwent an intensive course of treatment. Now our state of health has improved. We feel fully restored and ready to continue in our jobs. We have a need to express our profound appreciation and gratitude to all those who gave us prompt medical assistance. The accident at the Chernobyl AES has shown what a lot of trouble atomic energy that has gotten out of control can cause to people. [paragraph continues]

"Let our trouble serve as an alarm bell to bring all the world's people to their senses and to forestall the possibility of nuclear energy being used to mankind's detriment. We thank the CPSU Central Committee for the concern shown for the Chernobyl people and for our party's tireless work in the struggle for disarmament and the utilization of the atom for peaceful purposes."

NO CASUALTIES IN STORM-RAVAGED BELORUSSIA

LD191608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Before the weather report, here is a report from our correspondent from Brest:

A hurricane of great force, with rain, has swept across southwest Belorussia. A month's normal rainfall fell in half an hour. The elements struck mainly in the Ivatsevichi, Kobrin, Pinsk, Maloritas and other rayons of Brest Oblast. Roofs were blown from many houses. Old stockbreeding farm buildings could not withstand the elements, and communications and power transmission lines were downed. Fires broke out in a number of areas. First-aid detachments were set up and supplied with necessary equipment and building materials. Repair of the affected buildings is under way. More than 50 kolkhozes and Sovkhozes have been switched on to the main electricity lines. There were no human casualties.

CORRECTION: UKRAINIAN CC NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

The following corrections pertain to the item entitled "Ukraine CC Notes 'Restructuring Shortcomings,'" published in the 19 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 3:

Paragraph one, line four should read: A number of practical steps have been envisaged to deepen the restructuring and to hasten the development of the republic's economy and social sphere, to expand responsibility.... (adding dropped elements)

Page R 4, paragraph three, line four should read: ...scrutinize the state of grain growing at each kolkhoz.... (changing "working" to "growing")

ZAYKOV, MILITARY CHIEFS AT AIR FORCE DAY FETE

PM181117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Guarding the Fatherland's Skies"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and servicemen from the capital's garrison devoted to USSR Air Force Day was held at the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater in Moscow 15 August. The meeting presidium comprised L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; O.S. Belyakov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; A.S. Systsov, minister of the aviation industry; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR generals, admirals, officers, and pilot-cosmonauts, Armed Forces veterans, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Yu.S. Karabasov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The Soviet airmen were greeted by A. Menshov, team leader at the "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Plant; K. Vasilchenko, candidate of technical sciences; A. Kaledin, commander of a Ministry of Civil Aviation Il-86 crew; and A. Ponomarev, student at a DOSAAF flying club.

The ceremonial meeting was addressed by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

A concert was held after the ceremonial meeting.

MSU SHESTOPALOV CITES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DUTY

PM180915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops: "It Is Everyone's Duty To Work Harder"]

[Text] Soviet people have received everything that the party has done since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the transformations and reforms outlined in the 27th congress decisions with open hearts and responded to them actively. The irreversible process of renewal is gathering momentum, and the restructuring which concerns us all and everything we do is under way. One of the key tasks concerns the economy and consists in switching it to a new footing.

In this tremendous creative effort a considerable task falls to the military construction workers, who are called upon to tackle production, social, and education problems in the spirit of the party congress in an innovative fashion, making maximum use of accumulated leading experience. [paragraph continues]

The collectives of the Belorussian, Carpathian, and Moscow Military District and Northern Fleet construction directorates, the organizations headed by Comrades V. Dukhin, A. Gorovatskiy, and L. Zakharov, and the enterprises headed by Comrades B. Flerov, I. Mikhaylov, and M. Chernyy have approached their professional holiday in the vanguard of the participants in the competition under the motto "We will fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and strengthen the motherland's defense capability through shock labor!" All the main military construction directorates have coped with the targets for the first 6 months as regards the majority of plan indicators. Labor productivity has increased.

The positive changes in the work of these collectives are the result of active organizational and educational work on the part of commanders and political officials whose characteristic qualities are a concrete approach, consistency, unity of word and action, openness, and careful attention to people's opinions. The restructuring here is taking place not only in the top management echelons but also in economic links and the aktiv of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. In the labor collectives in question an atmosphere of exacting assessment and self-critical analysis of activities has been created and a quest for ways, forms, and methods which are likely, within a short time, to produce quantitative and qualitative labor gains is gaining in scope.

Nonetheless, it must be admitted that the military construction workers' results could be even better but for the lagging of a number of organizations and directorates. Overreporting and deception have still not been eradicated everywhere, nonscheduled construction still takes place, and installations are handed over for service with part of the work unfinished. There are no excuses for those who were ill-prepared to get work under way in the first quarter and who have thus created the preconditions for a last-minute rush at the end of the year.

In order to fulfill the expanding construction program for the 12th 5-Year Plan with the least expenditure of labor and material resources, military construction workers must increase labor productivity substantially, by more than 20 percent. The main way to solve this task lies in accelerating scientific and technical progress in capital construction. This work is now proceeding purposefully, and retooling plans for the 5-year period are being defined more clearly. Production of a new series of large-panel buildings, concrete containing super-plasticizer agents, and extra-long girders has been mastered. Fully prefabricated modular engineering installations and large, preassembled engineering system units have been developed and introduced.

By no means can we be satisfied, however, with what we have achieved. Formalism, inertia, and conservatism are still being shown by a number of construction site and design organization leaders and engineering and technical cadres. There are still Communist leaders among us who have difficulty in accepting the demands for restructuring and who are in no hurry to change their obsolete style of leadership and working with people.

The key problem today is enhancing construction quality. This is not so much a technical as an economic, social, and political task. As the 27th Party Congress noted, this is our most accessible major reserve and must be the concern of every Soviet citizen, of everyone who respects his labor. It is entirely within our reach to successfully fulfill this task. The most important thing here is the intensification of organizational and educational work to ensure that the struggle for the high reputation of military construction workers and the reliability, comfortableness, and beauty of their construction projects become a matter of honor and conscience for every one of them.

There are examples we can emulate. The design organization collective headed by Major General S. Voinov is working in just this way. More than 50 percent of the designs it produces are rated excellent. Construction components and goods produced at enterprises headed by S. Lekhovitskiy, V. Moskalev, and V. Izotov match the high demands which are currently made on these articles. More than 95 percent of the installations handed over for service by the Belorussian Military District Construction Directorate are rated "good" or "excellent."

The pivot of the party's economic strategy, as emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress, is economy and thrift. Questions of economical, thrifty expenditure of raw and other materials and energy, the optimum utilization of financial resources, and reduction of production costs and construction and installation costs are at the focus of attention of leaders and engineering and technical cadres, party organizations, and all military and labor collectives. However, it is still not possible to speak of total success in this matter. This is borne out by losses incurred by a number of collectives, the presence of above-norm stocks, the rising cost of construction, and overexpenditure on wages.

It is impossible to achieve qualitative improvements in production and in labor intensification without the further improvement of labor and production organization and the introduction of the team contract. The number of teams in military construction organizations which are working according to the method of double Hero of Socialist Labor N. Zlobin has increased noticeably. The contract team headed by RSFSR Honored Construction Worker Nikolay Aleksandrovich Maksimov, for instance, has been working steadily for more than 10 years now. Year after year, the team achieves high labor productivity and good quality indicators. Over this period it has built more than 58,000 square meters of housing and achieved substantial savings of material resources. It is noteworthy that a healthy moral climate and an atmosphere of mutual assistance, labor emulation, and firm discipline are firmly established in the team. All the team's members have mastered two or three allied trades. The collective is constantly engaging in an active quest for better methods of production organization.

There are quite a few such teams in the Defense Ministry's capital construction sphere. At Odessa and Belorussian Military District military construction sites, for instance, the enhanced level of engineering training and improved planning and management of construction work already account for more than 50 percent of the volume of work carried out by contract teams. However, the situation in introducing team financial autonomy cannot be regarded as satisfactory. At Moscow city military construction directorate sites, in the organization headed by Colonel N. Nebolsin, and a number of others the team contract and financial autonomy are applied formalistically, essentially only exist on paper, and have failed to produce any real improvement in work.

Meanwhile the set 5-year plan target is to increase the volume of work carried out by contract teams to 50 percent. In order to meet this target it is necessary to enlarge the teams, to introduce the system of annual, quarterly, and monthly planning of their work everywhere, to channel material and technical supplies directly to teams, and to resolutely switch to the single-schedule team and collective contract.

A necessary precondition for progress is firm military and labor discipline and a high standard of organization everywhere. Here, too, new approaches to work must be persistently and purposefully sought and found. Close attention is required also to questions of the creation of safe working conditions and the prevention of accidents. This is the duty and obligation of commanders, leaders, political workers, engineering and technical cadres, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Discipline is a moral and political concept, and its reinforcement is achieved in people's minds, through their ideological conviction. For this reason it extraordinarily important to mobilize party and Komsomol organizations for the task of radically improving discipline. Only then can a radical change be achieved in people's way of thinking, in ensuring that everyone works conscientiously, with great responsibility to themselves and their comrades. In other words what is needed is a resolute breakthrough toward individual work as the main form of educating people, taking comprehensive account of the specifics of the subunits' multinational character. The main efforts must be focused at company, team, and construction sector level.

Addressing the Khabarovsk Kray party organization aktiv conference recently, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted that we are carrying out the restructuring in a complex and tense international situation. Imperialism is cranking up the arms race and therefore we must continue to strengthen our defense, and this demands considerable means and efforts. From this viewpoint acceleration is of vital importance.

There is only one conclusion: We must persistently implement the process of restructuring and we must all work harder. This applies in equal measure to those who work in production, in science, in management, and in the organizational and political sphere.

Military construction workers face great and complex tasks. The process of achieving accelerated progress is neither easy nor simple. Every one of us must deeply understand that there are no easy or roundabout ways toward the aim set by our party. Only selfless labor and a creative quest can guarantee success.